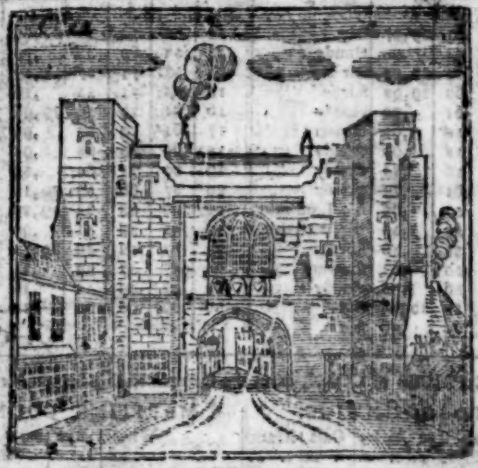
THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 6
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Carli.—Chester 2
Chelmsford 2
Cornw.—Covent.



Cumberland
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchest.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
Ireland 38
Ipsw. 2, Kentish 2
Lancast.—Leicest.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
Oxford—Portf.
Reading—Salisb.
Scotland 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Sussex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefi.—Winch.
Worcester 2
York 3, Jersey

SEPTEMBER, 1805.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diary—Average Price of Corn 766
Dr. Lettsom's Twenty-second Letter on Prisons 787
Mr. Neild's Remarks on Yorkshire Prisons 789
Clergy of the Established Church vindicated 793
Influence of Sun on Tides—Knowlton, Dorset 792
Morpeth—Filey—Faxton—Sir Aug. Nicolls 795
On the Decline of Painting in this Country 794
Improvement of Sculpture—Mutilated letters 795
Old Inscription at Ellington-hall illustrated 796
Oborn's Account of Queen Elizabeth's Ring 797
Bellay's Epigram on a Dog—Translations of it ib.
Anecdote of Duke de Vendome—Lord Screpe 798
Blomefield's Portrait—Epitaph for Gibbon 799
Account of a Child sold to a Chimney Sweeper ib.
Prayer in a Book of Homilies—Misc. Remarks 800
Account of St. Mary's Church, &c. Dover 801
Middleton Church, Sussex—Curious Ring ibid.
Projector, a periodical Paper. N° XLVIII. 802
Tour to Lakes of Cumberld. and Westmoreld. 804
Vaccination defended against Dr. Moseley 807
Companion to the Altar—Curious Coins, &c. 808
Dr. Blackburne—Unsuccessful Vaccination 809
Humane Caution—Curious old Inventory 810
Mrs. Scott's Letter—Migration of Swallows 812
Two White Swallows—Charlotte Richardson 813
Use of Athanasian Creed—Wills and Devises 815
Meteorol. Diary for August, kept at Baldock 817
Remarks on the Charges attendant on Briefs 818
Pursuits of Architect. Innova. N° LXXXVIII. ib.
Dr. Johnson's Receipt for Indigestion, &c. 821
Mr. Egerton—Hanwell—Bradley on Hernia 822
Mr. Justice Hardinge's Address to Grand Jury 823
Review of New Publications; viz.
Evans's Tour through Part of North Wales 825
History of Howden—Shipwreck of the Juno 834
Dr. Hall's Fast Sermon before H. of Commons 833
Nicholls's Answer to Pleas fo Romish Church 836
Address to Ld. Teignmouth 837; Answer to it 838
Wrangham's Poem—Brackenbury's Isaiah 839
Yates's Hist. and Antiq. of St. Edmund's Bury ib.
Bp. of Lincoln's Serm.—Bp. St. David's Charge 842
British Institution—Index Indicatorius 843
Select Modern Poetry for Aug. 844—848
Proceedings in the last Session of Parliament 849
Interesting Intelligence from London Gazettes 853
Abstract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 857
Country News—Domestic Occurrences, &c. 864
Theatrical Rozister—Gaz. Promotions 868
Death and Funeral of the Duke of Gloucester 869
Marriages and Deaths of eminent Persons 874—886
Bill of Mortality—Prices of the Markets 887
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 888

Embellished with Views of St. Mary's Church, Dover; Morsted Church, Hants; Ilkley Church, Yorkshire; Middleton Church, Sussex; and Faxton Chapel, Northamptonshire.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1805.

EACH PAPER'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1805.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1805. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1805.	D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1805.
Aug.	°	°	°			*Sept.*	°	°	°		
27	61	72	61	29,97	fair	12	64	70	55	30,05	fhowery
28	62	69	64	,98	cloudy	13	54	69	56	,10	fair
29	63	71	64	30,03	fair	14	57	71	57	,19	fair
30	64	71	63	29,98	fair	15	55	71	55	,16	fair
31	64	69	64	,72	cloudy	16	54	72	59	29,96	fair
S. 1	63	68	58	,68	fhowery	17	61	70	57	,96	fair
2	57	64	58	,96	cloudy	18	60	75	68	,98	fair
3	61	69	56	,85	cloudy	19	64	71	64	,89	fhowery, thu.
4	60	69	64	,72	cloudy	20	57	66	55	30,12	fair [at night
5	63	70	57	,69	fair [and rain	21	56	65	54	29,80	fhowery
6	60	69	58	,50	fair, with thu.	22	55	56	51	,98	fhowery
7	60	66	58	,86	ftormy	23	53	58	49	30,10	fhowery
8	59	67	55	,62	fhowery	24	47	57	42	,11	fair
9	56	66	56	,95	cloudy	25	41	59	54	,16	fair
10	57	67	58	30,16	fair	26	56	63	55	,15	cloudy
11	56	70	64	,06	fair						

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 14, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	78	1	44	11	39	0	30	11	47	5
Surrey	90	4	42	6	40	8	35	4	48	0
Hertford	76	2	44	6	48	8	29	3	43	3
Bedford	73	5	46	4	45	6	31	7	48	9
Huntingd.	76	2	00	0	43	6	26	0	43	9
Northam.	83	4	57	6	41	9	29	0	50	9
Rutland	89	0	00	0	48	0	28	0	00	0
Leicefter	92	0	00	0	47	6	28	6	00	0
Nottingh.	88	8	64	9	49	0	31	6	48	0
Derby	93	6	00	0	00	0	33	10	51	4
Stafford	98	2	00	0	45	4	32	9	53	8
Salop	102	2	70	8	56	0	29	6	00	0
Hereford	87	5	54	4	47	5	28	0	47	10
Worceft.	97	2	00	0	49	1	32	5	57	3
Warwick	102	3	00	0	54	6	34	1	57	5
Wilts	84	4	00	0	48	0	32	6	61	4
Berks	74	7	48	0	41	0	31	7	52	9
Oxford	82	8	00	0	48	10	30	7	49	5
Bucks	75	4	00	0	46	6	35	3	48	0
Brecon	100	0	64	0	51	5	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	97	8	00	0	00	0	23	8	00	0
Radnor	94	8	00	0	48	11	26	11	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

89	11	53	2	46	11	30	3	50 11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Effex	79	4	44	3	39	6	34	0	14	9
Kent	80	6	00	0	40	6	37	3	48	0
Suffex	106	0	00	0	00	0	34	6	00	0
Suffolk	81	2	42	0	38	9	36	4	45	9
Cambrid.	75	6	00	0	00	0	25	10	42	4
Norfolk	79	3	00	0	33	2	00	0	00	0
Lincoln	82	5	62	3	50	3	27	1	47	0
York	80	3	82	8	38	11	27	3	46	2
Durham	90	2	00	0	00	0	28	7	72	4
Northum.	87	2	56	0	48	0	28	11	00	0
Cumberl.	85	6	55	4	41	10	29	5	00	0
Weftmor.	99	0	61	2	41	4	33	4	00	0
Lancafter	97	5	00	0	00	0	23	3	49	0
Chefter	93	0	00	0	00	0	30	4	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	53	8	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	102	5	00	0	57	5	32	0	00	0
Anglefea	84	0	00	0	52	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarvon	97	4	00	0	51	4	27	0	00	0
Merioneth.	101	1	00	0	54	0	29	0	00	0
Cardigan	84	0	52	0	00	0	22	8	00	0
Pembroke	74	4	00	0	50	0	22	0	00	0
Carmarth.	98	8	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	105	10	00	0	58	6	27	0	00	0
Glouceft.	99	10	00	0	49	7	30	0	56	10
Somerfet	95	5	00	0	50	0	28	3	57	10
Monmo.	102	5	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	93	10	00	0	47	3	31	0	00	0
Cornwall	102	1	00	0	48	2	30	10	00	0
Dorfet	91	8	00	0	46	0	36	6	58	0
Hants	88	9	00	0	41	0	36	8	00	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	71	7	35	11	40	10	29	9	45	6
2	79	7	42	0	38	9	33	4	44	6
3	79	8	55	2	38	2	36	3	50	11
4	80	2	62	3	47	11	26	11	45	1
5	88	7	56	0	43	0	28	9	72	4
6	90	0	57	3	41	5	31	5	53	0

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
7	96	0	55	2	46	11	32	3	49	0
8	99	0	55	2	53	5	28	9	50	11
9	90	8	52	0	54	7	24	1	50	11
10	98	7	55	2	49	10	28	10	57	4
11	95	11	53	2	47	10	30	0	50	11
12	9	8	52	2	48	2	36	8	55	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1805.

LETTER XXII. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, September 25.*

"Il admiroit la bonne police de ces "villes, la juſtice exercée en faveur du "pauvre contre le riche, la bonne edu- "cation des enfans, qu'on accoutumoit à "l'obeiſſance, au travail, à la ſobriété, a "l'amour des arts, ou des lettres, l'exact- "itude pour toutes les cerémonies de la "Religion, le diſintereſſement, le deſir "de l'honneur, la fidelité pour les hom- "mes, et la crainte pour les Dieux, que "chaque père inſpiroit a les enfans."

TELEMAQUE, L. 2.

WHEN we reflect upon the thouſands, and tens of thouſands, of our fellow creatures, many of them once induſtrious and adding a ſurplus of wealth to the country, annually immerſed in priſons, at an expenſe to the community, and the loſs of labour, with the extinction of morals; the patriotic and humane mind contemplates the ſcene with pain, and naturally inquires, whence are theſe evils, and what are the remedies, in order to realize the ideas of Fenelon *, drawn from the age of Seſoſtris; and the inductions of Anderſon, founded on the induſtry which ought to pervade the nation! "The lower orders of the people," he obſerves, "are the bees that collect the honey upon which the whole hive muſt be ſubſiſted. If they are numerous, ſtrong, and active, and if they have proper materials within their reach, on which that activity may be exerted, abundance will be ſelt in every corner, and all ranks of citizens will be enabled to move in their ſeveral ſpheres with dignity and decorum †."

Whoever has peruſed the preceding letters, or ſhall conſider the future, will be amply convinced that the preſent ſyſtem of impriſonment is rather calculated to foſter and extend profligacy than to promote virtue, or effect reformation; for the moment that a delinquent enters a priſon, his character is blaſted; and at his liberation a choice of evils only are preſented, —to beg, to ſteal, or to periſh from want; for where is the perſon who will employ him? In order, therefore, to promote the redemption of a criminal, and the ſecurity of public or private property, it is the duty as well as the intereſt of the Legiſlature, to recommend and enforce thoſe meaſures beſt adapted to reclaim the vicious, and enable him to retrieve his character, and thereby render a loſt man a productive member of the community.

To effect theſe objects, a criminal, on his admiſſion into priſon, ſhould ſuffer ſolitary confinement, and be reſtrained to bread and water for food as long as he refuſes, and no longer, to engage in ſome act of induſtry or product; but at the ſame time he ſhould be informed, that by good behaviour he has a mean, and the only mean of retrieving his character; for "idleneſs," as Dr. South obſerves in his

* When Lord Peterborough lodged with this amiable Prelate at Cambray, he was ſo charmed with his virtues and talents, that he exclaimed at parting, "If I ſtay "here any longer, I ſhall become a Chriſ- "tian in ſpite of myſelf."

† Obſervations on National Induſtry.

Sermons,

Sermons, "is both itſelf a great ſin, and the cauſe of many more."

Under this regimen he will be induced to prefer ſome ſpecies of labour; and under the ſtimulus of enjoying a portion at leaſt of its product, he will gradually acquire habits of induſtry, which uſually lead to ſobriety, and prepare the mind for the reception of moral inſtruction; and, as Hooker juſtly ſays, "Education and inſtruction are the means, the one by uſe, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reaſon both the better and the ſooner to judge rightly between truth and reaſon, good and evil." Hence, opportunities of leiſure ſhould be employed in the peruſal of ſuitable books; ſuch as the following:

"Sellon's Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures," 12mo.

"Burden's Village Sermons," 12mo.

"The earneſt Perſuaſion to the ſerious Obſervation of the Lord's Day," 12mo.

"A Country Clergyman's Advice to his Pariſhioners," 12mo.

"Friendly Advice from a Miniſter to the Servants of his Pariſh," 12mo.

"A plain Form of Chriſtian Worſhip for the Uſe of Pariſh Workhouſes and Infirmaries," at 1s. 6d. *per* doz. or 2d. each, at No. 56, Bond-ſtreet.

To theſe ſhould invariably be added the New Teſtament; for, as Dean Swift, in his Miſcellanies, aptly diſcriminated, "The Syſtem of Morality to be gathered out of the writings of Antient Sages, falls very ſhort of that delivered in the Goſpel."

Theſe and ſimilar religious books ſhould be read to the priſoners by the keeper or ſome perſon in each ward, or by any priſoner who can read, who might alſo ſay prayers at leaſt once a day, not in a haſty careleſs manner, but ever with that ſolemnity which becomes a frail finite being in aſking aſſiſtance from infinite Perfection. "Prayer," ſays Stillingfleet, "among men, is ſuppoſed the means to change the perſon to whom we pray; but prayer to God doth not change him, but fits us to receive the things prayed for." And Taylor, in his excellent Guide to Devotion, affords the comfort, that "he who prays deſpairs not; but ſad is the condition of him that cannot pray; happy are they that can, and do, and love to do it."

When a priſoner ſhall have acquired, by purſuing the means recommended, a moral and induſtrious character during confinement, he ſhould be favoured, on his liberation, with a certificate from the Magiſtrate, gaoler, or keeper, to this purport, and likewiſe a Bible and Teſtament, bound and lettered thus:

"Preſented to A. B. as a teſtimonial "of his moral and induſtrious con-"duct under affliction."

Thus a motive to reformation would be given; and hence loſt character being retrieved, the priſoner, on regaining his liberty, might be enabled to gain his ſubſiſtence by employment, which, without a character, would be impracticable; whence, theft in one ſex and proſtitution in the other would moſt probably be the alternatives; but a perſon with a certificate of good behaviour, and carrying under his arm a Bible as a teſtimonial of it, would not be repulſed from every door, or debarred from every means of ſupport; he would enter the world as a new being, and would meet with that encouragement and protection which renovated character might hope for.

The want of any teſtimonial of character I have often had occaſions of lamenting. One caſe I ſhall advert to, which occurred during my attendance on the late Lord George Gordon in Newgate. In going to the State ſide of this priſon, the women's ward is neceſſarily paſſed, the key of which was entruſted to a young woman whoſe name I learned, from the repeated calls upon her, to be *Pol Graham*. She had a lover, who had been arreſted for a crime which occaſioned his tranſportation to New South-Wales. "To prevent his conviction the

she falsely swore an *alibi*; for this she was condemned to two years imprisonment; under which she conducted herself with so much propriety as to induce the late benevolent John Kirby to promote her to the office of Locker-up to the women. In my visits I observed her uniformly employed in some act of industry, which induced me to request her to call upon me at the expiration of her confinement, when I would endeavour to procure her a situation in a family; but, after every favourable recommendation, the moment that Newgate was introduced, in vain was any further appeal, and she seemed doomed to realize the descriptive poesy of the author of Gustavus Vasa, and the Fool of Quality*:

"Alas! those shrinking friends decline,
"Nor longer own that form divine;
"With fear they mark the following cry,
"And from the lovely trembler fly;
"Or backward drive her on the coast,
"Where peace was wreck'd, and honour lost;
"From Earth thus hoping aid in vain;
"To Heaven not daring to complain;
"No truce by hostile clamour given,
"And from the face of Friendship driven,
"The nymph sinks prostrate on the ground
"With all her weight of woes around."

BROOKE's Female Seducers.

At length, however, *Pol Graham* gained admission into a family, where her good behaviour acquired her a decent establishment by marriage; thus, by her own exertions, in great measure, was she reinstated in society; and, were the plan I have cursorily sketched, or any improvement of it, adopted in prisons, many more would be saved from ruin, in the judgment of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

RIPON LIBERTY GAOL. Robert Braithwaite, gaoler; he is likewise a *Sheriff's-officer*; salary none. Fees, debtors 10s. 6d. felons 3s. 4d. Chaplain none, or any religious attention. Surgeon none; when one is wanted he is ordered by the Mayor, and paid by the Liberty. Allowance to debtors, none whatever; to felons, 6d. a day. Prisoners, September 3, 1802, none.

This gaol is the property of the Archbishop, by a charter from King Edward IV. His Court adjoining, is called the *Court Military*. The Liberty includes twenty-four parishes. For debtors there are four good rooms in the keeper's house, and a very large room where the Grand Jury meet, to which the ascent is by a flight of twelve stone steps. This is called the HIGH GAOL. No free ward. If the debtor furnishes his own bed, he pays 1s. *per* week; if the keeper provides a bed, each debtor pays 2s. *per* week.

On the ground floor, called the LOW GAOL, are two cells for felons, both dark, damp, and offensive; one 5 yards by 2 yards and a half, lighted and ventilated by a small iron-grating in the door. The other, about 4 yards and a half square, has a small iron-grated and glazed window. Straw on the floor. No privy. No water. The Act for the preservation of health and clauses against spirituous liquors are conspicuously hung up. The court is spacious and airy, being 80 yards by 50, but the wall being only 6 feet high, prisoners have not the use of it. A Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts is held every three weeks in the Court Military. Charles Harrison, clerk of the Court; salary 2l. *per annum*.

RIPON GAOL, for the Canon Fee Court, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. Gaoler, George Idle, who is a Sheriff's-officer; salary 2l. Fees, debtors 15s. 4d.; criminals 1s. Allowance to debtors, none whatever. To criminals, 4d. a day, which the gaoler receives, and likewise all their earnings, and for which he maintains them. It is not only a gaol for that Court, but a house of correction for the Liberty. Three upper rooms for debtors, but no free ward. If the debtor finds his own bed, he pays 6d. a week; if the keeper furnishes a bed, each debtor pays 1s. 6d. *per* week. The Bridewell part, two rooms on the ground floor, 8 feet by 7, one of which is totally dark, the other has no light but what is admitted through a small hole in the door. No court. No water. The

* Beyond these excellent productions, Brooke was scarcely known; but the authors of the Monthly Review (vol. XLVII. N. S. p. 292) have raised him to genuine distinction as a Poet. So little had his merit been appreciated, that it was my lot as an Executor, to dispose of four thick 8vo volumes of his Poetry for half a crown the sett.

act for the preservation of health and the clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. The whole prison very dirty. No religious attention. When a surgeon is wanted, he is ordered by the Mayor. Prisoners, September 3, 1802, none.

NORTHALLERTON BRIDEWELL. Thomas Shepherd keeper, salary 70*l.*; fees 2*s.* and for removal of transports 1*s.* *per* mile. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson; salary 20*l.* Duty, prayers and sermon on Sundays. Surgeon, Mr. Dighton; salary, none; makes a bill. Allowance 7*d.* a day. Number of prisoners, September 4, 1802, sixteen.

This prison for the North Riding is removed from Thirsk, and has been built about 20 years. The Sessions House, under which are the gaoler's apartments, adjoins; the whole is nearly inclosed by a boundary wall; the building has a double front, and each has a very spacious and airy court, so that the sexes are completely separate; there is likewise sufficient room for the growth of vegetables. At one end of the prison is a small court-yard with a wash-house and bath, with a door for men and women alternately. On the ground floor there are 12 cells about 4 yards square, two of which are solitary, with a cylinder in each door; they are divided from each other by a passage of two yards wide, which has a window at one end: at the other end is a large work-room, used on Sunday as a chapel, where the Rules and Orders for the government of the prison are conspicuously hung up. There is likewise another work-room 8 yards square. A German-stove in the lobby conveys warmth to this part of the prison. On the upper story are two spacious rooms, one to work in, and the other, called the Bell-room, for the turnkey; here the women have five sleeping-cells and a work-room, the same size as the men's, and divided by a passage two yards wide. The North-Riding allows plank-bedsteads, with straw in ticking, two blankets, and a coverlit. The cells have arched roofs, but are badly ventilated. I found the prison very clean.

RICHMOND GAOL: for the very extensive Liberty of RICHMOND and Richmondshire, formerly the property of Lord *Holderness*, afterwards of Sir *Thomas Dundas*, now of the *Duke* of *Leeds*.

Gaoler, Robert Wright, salary 5*l.*; fees, debtors 6*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* to the turnkey; besides which the Under Sheriff demands 3*s.* for his *liberate*. Garnish 2*s.* 4*d.* I copied the following Order from a Table of Fees hung up in the prison; it is dated 17th August 1671, signed *W. Wylde* and *Ty. Lyttleton*:

"Every person or persons that shall be committed upon any warrant, upon his, her, or their commitment to gaol, shall pay to the rest of the prisoners 2*s.* 4*d.* for their *garnish*."

No chaplain, or any religious attention whatever. No surgeon. Allowance 1*s.* *per* week to such debtors as are certificated as paupers.

This prison is for debtors only. There are two courts; the outer, 29 yards by 13, is the keeper's garden, the walls only 6 feet high, so that only those who are arrested for small sums, and in whom the gaoler places confidence, can be indulged with the use of it. The inner court is 21 yards by 8, and has a well in it. Debtors have a day-room, and a large work or sleeping-room which opens into the court: this is a free ward, and for which they pay nothing, but find their own beds; there is likewise a free ward for women in the keeper's house. Master's side debtors have good rooms in the house, to which the keeper furnishes bed and bedding at 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* week; if the debtor finds his own bed he pays 2*s.* *per* week. The poorer class have beds furnished by the keeper at 1*s.* 6*d.* and all have the use of the gaoler's fire: as the county allows no firing, it is a very fortunate circumstance that the keeper is compassionate and humane, for his salary is not sufficient to provide coals even for his own use. The prison clean. Neither the act for preservation of health nor clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. Prisoners, February 13, 1802, four; September 4th, three.

RICHMOND Corporation or Borough gaol. Thomas Bedford, gaoler; salary 5*l.*; fees, felons 1*s.*, debtors 6*s.* 8*d.* Allowance, debtors none. Felons 6*d.* a day. No chaplain. No surgeon. This gaol is likewise the *poor-house*, and in a fine situation, having a cornfield in front. For felons there are two cells ill-ventilated, about four yards square, with straw to lie upon; each cell is lighted by a semicircular window, and has a small court attached

ed to it, separated from that of the poor-house by a wall. The criminal is let down into his cell through a trap door in the floor above, the ladder (of seven rounds or staves) is then drawn up. For debtors there are two good rooms (if properly ventilated) up-stairs, these are free wards if the debtor finds his own bed, but if the gaoler furnishes one he charges 2s. *per* week. To this prison all debtors are sent who are arrested by process issuing out of the Borough Court. Neither the act for the preservation of health nor clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. No employment. No water accessible to prisoners. The gaol very clean. Prisoners, 4th September 1802, debtors none; criminal one.

Dear Sir, My letter from Harrowgate mentioned my intended departure for Ripon that evening. I had proceeded but a few miles before I heartily wished myself back again. A violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which poured down in torrents, made it difficult to proceed. The flashes were so vivid I could see to pick up a pin at the bottom of the chaise, and I was glad to take shelter in the first hovel which could afford it. We did not reach Ripon until two in the morning. The succeeding day was as serene and calm as the night had been tempestuous. After visiting the prisons I went to view the Church, which has three lofty spires, and adorned with all the magnificence of a Cathedral. Inside are curious monastic remains well worth seeing, but some parts of the carved work exhibit greater proofs of the Artist's skill than delicacy in design. Studley Park and Gardens, the excellent preservation of the once fine rich monastery, of which there are large ruins remaining, must be the reserved subjects of conversation for my next visit at Grove-hill. Adieu, my dear sir, and believe me ever faithfully yours,

JAMES NEILD.

P. 693, col. 2. l. 37, *read* Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ.
P. 693, l. 2, *for* goal *read* gaol.
P. 693, col. 2, l. 32, *for* those *read* these.
P. 694, l. 30, *for* break *read* bread.
P. 695, l. 12, *for* women *read* woman.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 17.

YOUR correspondent Melancthon has asserted that the vices, ignorance, and inactivity, of the parish priests are the causes of the increase of sectaries. Whoever accuses the Priesthood with profligacy of conduct should speak with great caution. Candour and Mercy, Justice and Truth, should influence every decision upon that subject. I hope the world will ever keep up a distinction between casual and habitual failings, and make allowances for the accidental errors and misconduct even of a priest; for failings and infirmities there will be found among all orders, even from the Bishop to the Curate. But, Mr. Urban, let us consider what are the vices of which some are accused: censure not unfrequently has been attached to many for being seen in a coffee or assembly-room; in a theatre, or at a card-party; or for being partakers of the more active sports of the field. Mr. Urban, I shall ever consider it an act of prudence for every man to unbend his mind occasionally in innocent recreations: they are as necessary to happiness, as exercise to the preservation of bodily health. The above-specified amusements I consider vicious only under certain circumstances, *viz.* when they become the chief employment of a man's time to the neglect of his more important duties; or when the expence attending them is beyond what Prudence and Charity allow him to incur. Your correspondent Melancthon, when he speaks of the vices of the Clergy, I presume, speaks only from his own knowledge, or from the reports of his neighbourhood, *with respect to the Clergy of his Country*; so far in his statement he may be sincere and correct: but, Melancthon and I probably inhabit different parts of the kingdom; therefore I shall take upon me to speak from my knowledge of the subject. That instances of profligacy have occurred, I will not, I cannot deny; but that they have met with suitable disgrace and punishment, I will venture upon undeniable evidence to affirm. I will also suppose that the situation of the "Churchman" is similar to mine; and from his observation, the Clergy, as a body, are not to be charged with profligacy of conduct. But neither Melancthon, nor the "Churchman," nor I, are competent, from our respective observations, to judge of the *general* character of the Clergy with accuracy: the result of a general enquiry under proper authority (which is very much to be desired) is the only criterion;

criterion; till that is made we are in duty bound to judge on the favourable side.

With respect to the charge of *idleness* and *illiteracy*; that requires distinct consideration. I am willing to allow that this charge is more just than the other I have been treating of; but there are several circumstances to be taken into consideration, which, when duly weighed, will tend to remove, will certainly considerably lessen, that degree of odium which seems upon first view so justly due to such conduct.

There are three descriptions of Clergy who sometimes, perhaps too frequently, may be charged with idleness in respect of the more immediate and particular duties of their profession, yet are far from being useless, or bad members of Society. The first are they who are chiefly engaged in conducting or executing some literary work, which may be judged of great importance to the publick: the second are they who are engaged in the great and important business of Education; and lastly, they who through ill-health or some infirmities, feel themselves not equal to, and therefore do not attempt that degree of exertion which may be thought necessary to the respectable discharge of the ministerial function.

The only description of Clergy who deserve to be stigmatized with idleness are they who, where they are in possession of a living, procure a substitute to perform the duty, while they spend the profits in the pursuit of useless pleasure. I do not, however, mean to justify the indolent and hasty manner of the man of science or the schoolmaster; nor to deny that Religion suffers from such habits.

With respect to the illiteracy complained of, that this exists in too many instances cannot be denied; but even here candour requires some allowances to be made. Among whom is this illiteracy often conspicuous? Is it not frequently in the poor curate, whose income is too limited to enable him to purchase proper books for instruction; and who, for the same reason, is debarred of the society of the intelligent, whose conversation might enlighten his mind, and enable him to pursue his studies to advantage, without which aid his learning will oftentimes be mere pedantry, which is little better than ignorance.

The evil of ignorance, and the bad consequence of hasty and indolent habits in the performance of Divine Service, every thinking man must foresee; but I contend that some, and not a few, are sometimes to be accused of such conduct, who, if the circumstances of their situation were duly considered, are far from being objects of public disrespect.

A better provision must be made for the inferior Clergy, who are generally the officiating ministers, before we can reasonably expect to see sectaries decrease. Let the cause which produces schism become ever so long the object of public discussion, it will at length be acknowledged to exist in too many instances *in the misapplication of Church Property, and the want of antient Church Discipline.* SINCERUS.

Mr. URBAN, *High-street, Borough, August* 15.

THE late spring tide on the 10th inst. and the three following days is an ocular demonstration that the Moon does not govern the Ocean, and that she causes little or no alteration in the tide. If the Sun had been in the same position as the Moon, at the late full, he would have caused a very high tide; for the Sun, by impulsion, accelerates and retards, according to his position, the motion of the waters; he gives motion to the air, and causes the wind to blow upon the earth; he is the cause of the seasons; the Sun produces the day by his presence, and the night by his absence; in fact, it is the Sun, and not the Moon, that governs the tide, for he is the grand and principal agent in all the operations of Nature, which incontestibly proves that Newton's theory of the tide is erroneous.

Yours, &c. W. PARKES, A. P.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 14.

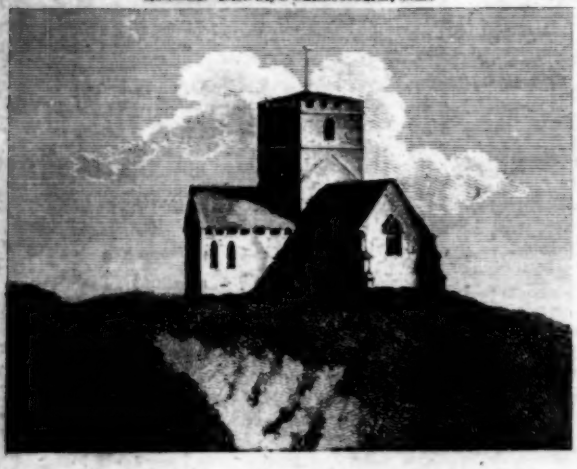
I SHOULD be gratified if any of your readers could give me information respecting a town called *Knowlton*, said to exist once in Dorsetshire, in the neighbourhood of Cranbourn; the extent of which is believed to have been seven miles. I am surprized that I cannot find any account of such a town, as it is firmly credited by the inhabitants of that part of the county, who shew you the ruins of a church, which they say was one formerly belonging to it. W. L.

*** Our Correspondent will find an account of this place in Hutchins's Dorset, first ed. II. 59; or 2nd ed. II. 506.

Mr.

1. MORSTED Church, near WINCHESTER.

2. FILEY Church, YORKSHIRE, S.E.



3. EAXTON Chapel, Co. NORTHAMPTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June* 11.

ABOUT three miles from Wincheſter, cloſe by the ſide of the road leading from that city to Biſhop's Waltham, ſtands the pictureſque little church of Morſted, of which the annexed is a S. E. view. Not having an opportunity of examining its inſide, the monumental inſcriptions, if any, muſt be left for ſome other of your numerous correſpondents.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 4.

FILEY is a neat fiſhing town, conſiſting chiefly of one ſtreet, ſituate in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, about eight miles from Scarborough, and 12 from Bridlington. It ſtands nearly in the centre of a moſt beautiful bay, which is terminated at one point by the promontory of Flambrough Head, and at the other by a low reef of rock, called the bridge, forming a natural pier, and projecting viſibly near a quarter of a mile into the ſea. This bridge, and the low rocks adjoining, which are crowned by cliffs of fine veined earth, form a truly romantic ſcene, further embelliſhed by a view of the caſtle, town, and ſands of Scarborough, which are ſtrikingly exhibited from the bridge. On the oppoſite ſide of the bay is a range of high chalky rocks, which ſtretches for a length of above nine miles to Flambrough Head; many of them nearly perpendicular, and formed into columns, and other ſingular ſhapes. The ſands of Filey, for a length of nearly three miles, are conſidered as much the fineſt on that part of the coaſt. The bay is in a ſhattered ſituation; and, with an artificial pier added to the natural one, is ſuppoſed to be capable of receiving veſſels of the largeſt ſize. Filey is reſorted to in the ſummer ſeaſon by numerous parties from Scarborough and Bridlington. Its inviting ſcenery, and the peculiar advantages it poſſeſſes for ſea-bathing, would ſoon render it one of the firſt places of that deſcription in the North of England, were ſuitable buildings erected for the reception of permanent viſitors; but theſe accommodations are few, and not likely to be increaſed.

The Church, (of which I ſend a ſketch) is placed on the ſummit of a rugged ſteep, between which and the oppoſite ground is a deep chaſm, ſeparating the church from the village, and paſſable only by a narrow bridge. This renders the ſituation of the church truly pictureſque. The building itſelf is at once ſimple and ſubſtantial; judiciouſly calculated to form a ſea mark, and yet to withſtand the moſt violent ſhock of the elements: it forms the perfect model of an antient cathedral. Its ſtyle is that of the early Gothic. The portico in the South front, from its circular form, and its variety of columns and mouldings, aſſumes the appearance of Saxon; but the capitals and minute ornaments are not in that ſtyle. The pillars within the church are maſſy; ſome of them circular, others angular; but their arches are all pointed: thoſe which ſupport the tower are ſhafted and mark the tranſition to the more modern Gothic. The windows are chiefly in the lancet form; but thoſe in the tower, and the Eaſt and Weſt ends, are enlarged and formed into compartments. Notwithſtanding theſe variations, the ſtyle of the church, eſpecially without, preſerves a ſufficient appearance of uniformity. The inhabitants of Filey are remarkable for their ſobriety and induſtry, and for their cordiality as neighbours. Beſides their ſtated fiſhing, which is carried on to a conſiderable extent, they fit out annually a number of veſſels for the herring fiſhery on the Yarmouth coaſt, which commences in September, and finiſhes in November: of theſe there were 12 ſent off in the preſent ſeaſon. Their home fiſhery is not carried on without difficulty and danger: a few winters ago ſeveral boats were wrecked, and nine men, moſt of them heads of families, periſhed. A life-boat is now talked of, which would be a deſirable acquiſition to Filey; but this cannot be gained without the contributions of the opulent.

A SECOND TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

FAXTON, of which a drawing is incloſed, (*fig.* 3.) is a chapel of eaſe to *Lamport* in Northamptonſhire. It conſiſts of a nave, South aiſle, and chancel leaded. At the Weſt end, under two ſmall ſtone arches, are two bells. The chapel and chancel are in length 68 feet; the nave and aiſle in breadth 29 feet ſix inches. Within it are ſeveral monuments of the family of *Nicolls*;

Nicolls; particularly of sir Auguſtine Nicolls, the famous judge in the reign of king James I. For theſe, it may be ſufficient to refer to Bridges, vol. II. p. 90.

Under a ſtone dial over the gate of the antient manor-houſe of the Nicolls family is this inſcription:

"Anno primo [MDCXXV] Car'li primi,
Ne diſpar quid diſpliceat,
Nam trium Conſanguineorum,
tribus ac regnantibus,
hoc exiguum opus eſt."

On the other ſide of the gate:

"Tres ſucceſſivi Poſſeſſores,
Anna, Auguſtinus, & Franciſcus,
Tribus Principibus invicem ſuccedentibus,
Elizabetha, Jacobo, & Carolo."

Yours, &c. M. Green.

Mr. Urban, *Chapter Coffee-houſe, July* 15.

IN a former number of your intereſting Miſcellany I made ſome brief remarks upon the ſtate of Painting in this country; in addition to which, with your permiſſion, I beg leave to convey, through the ſame medium, a few ſupplementary obſervations.

I conceive that the decline of Painting, particularly in the hiſtorical department, at this period, reſults in a great meaſure from the vanity of the age, which grows out of the lengthened conteſt in which we are engaged. The pride that actuates ſome of our modern Bobadils to appear upon canvas in the coſtume of a ſoldier, without perhaps any one of the requiſite qualities that conſtitute that truly heroic character, ſtimulates and directs the labours of the pencil particularly to portraits; and this accounts for the paucity of compoſition, and the predominance of *portraits*, in the two laſt Exhibitions. It is a matter of conſiderable regret to every lover of the fine Arts that the Painter is obliged, for want of patronage and due encouragement, and oftentimes from mere neceſſity, whatever his profeſſional merit may be, to forſake the ſtudy of Hiſtory and the other branches of this faſcinating Art, and to devote his time, taſte, and talents, and ſacrifice his genius at the ſhrine of Oſtentation; in fact, he is obliged, like a taylor, to take the dimenſions of his ſubject, in order to furniſh him with a red jacket and gold epaulets* to be exhibited at Somerſet-place. You will, no doubt, Mr. Urban, coincide with me upon this ſubject, when I lament that Artiſts who have ſpent ſome years in Italy, in order to attain celebrity in the higher walks of the profeſſion, men who have contemplated the claſſic lore and arts of antient Greece and Rome, and ſurveyed with admiration models of the ſublime and beautiful ſtill exiſting in modern Italy, particularly the figure

"Cleomenus filius Apollodori fecit*,"

ſhould be reduced to the alternative of practiſing *ſign-painting* as a temporary reſource to realize a few pounds in order to provide for the contingencies of the morrow. Like Shakſpeare's Apothecary,

"Their poverty, not their will conſents."

The operation of Religion in Roman Catholic countries appears to have been peculiarly favourable to the Art; as from the multitude of pictures with which the churches on the Continent are crowded, to repreſent celeſtial objects and awaken devotion, an emulation is excited between rival Artiſts, which tends to promote the ſtudy, particularly in the department of Scripture ſubjects. As the admiſſion of the labours of the pencil are prohibited in the ſtately temples of the Church of England, with much pleaſure I underſtand a Gallery of Painting is about to be eſtabliſhed here, which I anticipate will ultimately produce the ſame effect, and make us rival Italy in the times of her greateſt pre-eminence.

The diſpoſal by lottery of Boydell's Gallery is at length terminated, and the engravings, *like the Sybils leaves, are ſcattered over the face of the earth*, and with them the Art ſeems to be on the wing, and the mixture of dotted ſtroke and aquatinta appears to be introduced like the polygraphic pictures ſome years ſince, to burleſque painting. For the future welfare and proſperity of the Art, I truſt that this new-fangled innovation will have as ſhort a reign; and that every admirer of true taſte and ſcientific merit will have the pleaſure once more to behold works executed by Britiſh Artiſts in the ſtyles of Woollett, Rooker, Ryland, and Bartolozzi†.

---

* This figure is arrived at Paris.

† This Artiſt was obliged, for want of due encouragement, to emigrate to Liſbon, where he exiſts on a ſlender penſion granted to him by the Portugueſe Government,

to

In proportion to the decline of Painting and Engraving*, Sculpture and Statuary seem to improve progreſſively; and the productions of Banks, Bacon, Flaxman, &c. &c. appear in many points of view to rival the finiſhed and claſſical works of Antiquity. War, while it depreſſes the powers of Painting and Engraving, the eſſays of the pencil and the graver, elevates the efforts of the chiſel; as, when our brave heroes in the tented field, or on the briny flood, fall in the defence of their country, the gratitude of the Nation and the wiſdom of Parliament decrees Monuments to be erected to their memories. Hence the Abbey of Weſtminſter is crowded, and for want of ſufficient ſpace for other erections they are transferred to St. Paul's, which is certainly, from its exterior magnificence, ſublimity, and internal ſpaciouſneſs, much better adapted for the works of the Statuary or Sculptor than a Gothic abbey; the ſtyle of modern monuments being in general in conformity with the Architecture of the edifice, gives the whole a more uniform and claſſical appearance.

The firſt group or piece of Statuary that may be conſidered as a model of taſte, executed in this country, were the two figures of Inſanity at the entrance of Bedlam; the Artiſt, Gabriel Cibber, a native of Holſtein. The baſs-relief ſculpture on the pedeſtal of the Monument was executed by the ſame Artiſt. This climate is not congenial to the works of the Sculptor when expoſed to its influence, as the ſaline particles with which the air is impregnated, mixing with the ſmoke of the ſea coal, which is in general uſe for fuel, diſcolours, corrodes, and cankers the marble. The expreſſion of his preſent Majeſty was appropriate when he very juſtly obſerved that *the climate was too cold for works of this deſcription.*

I am at a loſs to know from what ſource the newly-adopted form of mutilated letters which we obſerve lately ſo generally exhibited over ſhop doors and windows originated; they appear to be an attempt to degrade and reduce printing to its original rudeneſs. This novel attempt at a reformation of the Roman alphabet ſeems to be an abſurd innovation on letters that have been in uſe for centuries; and when we conſider that the Art tended to diſperſe the clouds of night and darkneſs that enveloped Europe for ſo many ages, we muſt feel regret to ſee an effort made to reduce it to its priſtine barbarous formation. I ſuppoſe the next ſtep towards improvement will be to typify thoſe characters for compoſition, and we ſhall find the preſs adopt the form for printing.

This is the age of true taſte, progreſſive improvement, and ſuperior refinement; what with Runic letters inſcribed over Corinthian columns, Gothic manſions furniſhed with Greek, Roman, and Egyptian furniture, with Panorama paintings, Etruſcan chairs, Sphynx ſophas, Delta tables and Canopian views, it muſt be acknowledged that we have at length arrived at the very climax of perfection in the paradiſe of Attic taſte!!!

Yours, &c. A. SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

DR. MILLER, the Hiſtorian of Doncaſter, ſeems, in p. 252 of his work, to be under ſome difficulty to diſcover the meaning of an inſcription formerly at Edlington-hall, in Yorkſhire.

His account of it is as follows:

"The following inſcription was taken from an old chimney-piece, among the ruins of Edlington-hall, the ſides or jambs of which were formerly ornamented with various ſhields of arms:

I.

"*Quo Roſa figuiferis ornatur pumica ſcutis,*
Lancaſtriæ Hæredi Dux dedit alma ſuæ.
Elizabetha hæredi nivcam donum addit Ebor.
Neutra manet ſola, aſt utraquemixta manet.

II.

"*Splendida Nobilium videas expreſſa Nepotum*
Stemmatis egregii ſymbola nexa ſimul:
Quorum connubiis hinc atque hinc ſanitus olim
Propagata fuit, crevit et ampla Domus.

"The author has been favoured by a friend with the following conjectures reſpecting

---

to the manifeſt injury of the Art, and the degradation of Britiſh munificence.

* From this ſketch it is obvious that War is favourable to Statuary, while it tends to paraliſe and depreſs the other fine Arts. The works of the chiſel are exerciſed for local and domeſtic purpoſes; while the productions of the pencil, multiplied by the graver, conſtituted a conſiderable article of exportation, which, through the preponderating influence of France on the Continent, is almoſt completely annihilated.

ſpecting this inſcription: 'I ſuppoſe that the four firſt lines refer to the union of the houſes of Lancaſter and York, in the perſon of Henry VII. and the princeſs Elizabeth. The ſecond line is more difficult, perhaps it is hardly grammatical; but the ſenſe of the whole is nearly this: As far as the punic (i. e. the ſcarlet) roſe is adorned with ſhields bearing arms, the duke of Lancaſter gave to his heir (this is not exact; but the line is very ill written), Elizabeth, heireſs of York, (*Ebor*, for *Ebori*, and that contraction for *Eboraci*) the ſnowy one (the white roſe) as a preſent. Neither remains alone, but both remains united.' The next ſtanza, or the other four lines, ſeem to refer to ſome deſcendants of Henry and Elizabeth (indeed to ſome of their grand-children), who exchanged the relation of couſins for a cloſer tie, and became the heads of a large family. Query: Has Edlington-hall ever been in the poſſeſſion of any ſuch? The ſenſe of them is not very eaſy to give, as there ſeems to be no ſubſtantive to agree with '*ſplendida*;' but it is nearly this: 'You may ſee repreſented the ſplendid enſigns of the grand-children of an illuſtrious family united together, by the marriages of whom this honourable houſe was formerly enlarged in its borders on every ſide, and grew great.'

"The author has in his poſſeſſion a ſtone, taken out of the old hall, with the ſame inſcription upon it as the above ſecond ſtanza, viz. *Splendida Nobilium*, &c. thus tranſlated by a different perſon:

"Theſe arms you ſee denote a noble race,
Cloſely combin'd once natives of this place;
And by their marriages on every ſide,
This houſe ſo noble ſpread its branches wide."

The verſes above copied do not appear to have any other connexion with each other than the circumſtance of their being met with on the ſame chimney-piece, and the probability of their being written by the ſame perſon.

After the marriage of king Henry VII. it became faſhionable for gentlemen to decorate their houſes with the Red and White Roſes, as an expreſſion of loyalty: and the firſt verſe evidently alludes doubly to the union of the Red Roſe with the White Roſe, as armorial badges, and to the union of the Houſes of Lancaſter and York, whoſe badges they were, in the perſons of king Henry VII. and Elizabeth his queen, the daughter of king Edw. IV. and the termination, in their marriage, of the differences which had before diſtracted the kingdom. This verſe, I think, is to the following effect:—"The *Red roſe*, which is diſplayed in the ſhields here emboſſed, the duke of *Lancaſter* gave to his heir; Elizabeth, *the heir of York*, added the *White* one: neither of them now remains * ſingle, but both continue united."

The other verſe, I think, as evidently alludes to the union of the baronial Houſes of Scrope of Bolton and Scrope of Maſham, by the marriage of Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton, *owner of the manor of Edlington* †, with Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Scrope of Maſham and Upſal, which happened in the reign of Henry VII.; and the latter part of the verſe has, perhaps, a double alluſion to the increaſe of lands which the lord Scrope of Bolton thereby acquired, and to the enlargement of the houſe at Edlington at that period: for it is not unlikely, that *that* part of the houſe at Edlington, where the arms and inſcriptions were found, might be erected ſoon after the union of the two families of Scrope; and that an extended hoſpitality of living, in the houſe at Edlington, might be the conſequence of the union of the great eſtates which were poſſeſſed by thoſe families. The purport of the ſecond verſe ſeems to be:—'You here ſee the ſplendid enſigns of the heirs of nobles of an excellent family, by whoſe union in marriage this houſe was lately enlarged, and grew great here and hereabouts."

I have hitherto delayed ſending theſe obſervations, in the hope that the verſes would, ere this time, have been explained by a friend of Dr. Miller ‡, William Radclyffe, eſq. Rouge-croix purſuivant of arms, whoſe information in Yorkſhire genealogy is much more extended than that of the humble writer of this letter.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

A CONTROVERSY has been for ſome time carried on in your Magazine concerning the romantic anecdote of the Counteſs of Nottingham, intercepting in its way to Queen Elizabeth, the Ring, which, had it been

* i. e. their diviſions are at an end.

† Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 634; and Miller's Hiſtory of Doncaſter, p. 244; which ſhew, that Edlington belonged to the lords Scrope of Bolton, from the time of king Edward III. to the time of queen Elizabeth.

‡ See the Doctor's Introduction, p. xii,

preſented,

preſented, would have enſured the ſafety of her diſgraced favourite, the Earl of Eſſex: now, were this Ring as valuable as the enchanted one of Gyges, or the no leſs powerful one of Angelica, and the deſtined prize of him who could give the cleareſt account of it, it could not have been more warmly contended for by your correſpondents: one will not admit of poetical authority, another objects to the teſtimony of Hume; while one cold-blooded critic, loſt to all ſenſe of love and romance, is hardy enough to attempt proving by dates and calculations, that no ſuch circumſtance ever took place. None of your correſpondents ſeem ſatisfied with the evidence produced, and the important point is ſtill undetermined. I am afraid, Mr. Urban, your readers are almoſt tired of the diſcuſſion, and will ſee with regret another champion for the Ring engroſs a portion of your valuable Miſcellany: but, as I truſt the evidence I am going to produce will terminate the diſpute, and reſtore to the unfortunate Earl of Eſſex this mark of royal favour, of which the abovementioned diſcourteous knight would rob him, I hope to be heard with patience, while I offer the teſtimony which is to ſettle the long agitated queſtion.

Francis Oſborn, eſq. in his "Traditional Memoires on the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," gives the following circumſtantial account of the tranſaction:

"During the criticall minute of the Queene's ſtrongeſt affection, (which was upon Eſſex his return from Cales) he had importuned her for ſome ſignall token which might aſſure him, that in his abſence (to which his own genius, no leſſe than the reſpect he bore to the promotion of her honor, and obedience to her commands did daily prompt him) his enemies (of whom he had many about the chaire of ſtate) ſhould not through their malice or ſubtility diſtreſſe him, or render him leſſe or worſe deſerving in her eſteeme: upon this, in a great deal of familiarity, ſhe preſented a *Ring* to him; which, after ſhe had by oaths endued with a power of freeing him from any danger or diſtreſſe, his future miſcarriage, her anger, or enemies malice could caſt him into; ſhe gave it him, with a promiſe, that at the firſt ſight of it, all this, and more if poſſible ſhould be granted. After his commitment to the Tower, he ſent this jewell to her Majeſty, by the then Counteſſe of Notingham, whom ſir Robert Cecill kept from delivering it; . . . . ." . . . . . "But the lady of Notingham coming to her death bed, and finding, by the daily ſorrow the Queene expreſſed for the loſſe of Eſſex, herſelfe a principal agent in his deſtruction, could not be at reſt till ſhe had diſcovered all, and humbly implored mercy from God, and forgiveneſſe from her earthly ſoveraigne; who did not only refuſe to give it, but having ſhook her as ſhe lay in bed, ſent her accompanied with moſt fearfull curſes to a higher tribunall."

Traditional Memoires on the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, p. 92.

The author I have quoted wrote as near the time when the tranſaction occurred as 1658; ſo ſurely no objection can be made to his account of it. Indeed I ſee very little reaſon to doubt of a fact, which has paſſed into all hiſtories, poems, and plays, which treat of that period. AGRIPPA.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 31.

I ONCE heard a line in an epilogue to the Adelphi, when acted by the Weſtminſter ſcholars, applauded beyond meaſure. Syrus and Phrygia his wife meet after their manumiſſion, and conſult as to their future plans. Syrus determines to become editor of a newſpaper, and Phrygia reſolves to keep a regiſter-office for hiring ſervants, hoping to engage occaſionally a pretty female ſervant;

Quæ placeat *Domino* cuilibet, aut *Domino*.

Never ſhall I forget the thunder of enthuſiaſtic approbation which followed the proclamation of this ſentiment. The line is evidently taken from Bellay's Epigram on a dog:

Latratu fures excepi; mutus amantes:
Sic placui *Domino*, ſic placui *Dominæ*.

According to ſome writers the original was in Italian:

Latrai a ladri, ed a gli amanti tacqui:
Tal ch' a *Meſſere*, ed a *Madonna* piacqui.

And it has been tranſlated into different languages:

Τῳ κλεπτας υλακας τοις μοιχοις αυδος αφωνος,
Εἰχον διαπολλω, διαπαλλω τε χαριν.

Latro latroni, taceo ſed amantibus: et ſum
Sic quoque gratus *Hero*, ſic quoque *Herœ*.

Aboyant le larron ſans ceſſe,
Muet pour l'amant favori,
J'e fus egalement chéri
De mon *Maitre* & de ma *Maitreſſe*.

I bark'd at thieves, was ſtill when lovers came, *Dame*.
Thus I both pleas'd my *Maſter* and my
Yours, &c. A. U.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 7.

Fortuna Peritos juvat.

IN the war of ſucceſſion, Lewis XIV. was induced, from motives of inauſpicious attachment and partiality, to appoint his grandſon, the duke of Burgundy, without any requiſite qualification except implanted by inheritance, to be commander in chief of the French army in Flanders, in the year 1708, with the duke of Vendome ſecond in command, whom his royal highneſs was inſtructed to conſult upon all occaſions, as being a moſt able, popular, and experienced officer. But the duke of Vendome finding, in the courſe of the campaign, that his advice was totally diſregarded, and that the military ſervice was injudiciouſly conducted, through the influence and aſcendancy of juvenile, paraſitical favourites, he became highly diſguſted, and made repeated repreſentations without effect. Upon the ſudden approach of the duke of Marlborough at the head of his army, immediately preceding the battle of Oudenarde, the defenſive diſpoſition, as ordered, of the French army, betrayed ſuch evident imprudence and incapacity, that a defeat was, obviouſly, the inevitable conſequence. However, the duke of V. exerted his wonted valour and activity during the action, and, finally, covered, by his enterpriſe and preſence of mind, the precipitate retreat (the life of the commander in chief being too valuable to be expoſed), and by that means preſerved the remains of the army from being entirely cut to pieces, or elſe taken priſoners of war. One of the confidential adviſers of the duke of Burgundy happening, afterwards, to meet the duke of Vendome, obſerved to him, "Our defeat is a judgment from heaven: you ſee, what it is never to go to maſs!" The duke of V. who certainly could have aſſigned more valid and concluſive reaſons, replied, with becoming compoſure, "Do you think Marlborough goes to maſs oftener than I do?" in alluſion to his being a Proteſtant, and, conſequently, not going to maſs at all; but poſſeſſing diſtinguiſhed talents in command,

MILES.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

THE ingenious gentleman who ſent you the inſcriptions from Catterick church (p. 212), has, in p. 705, very properly corrected his own miſtake of giving the antient table-monument there to Henry the third lord *Scrope of Maſham*, who died in 1391, and was buried in York miniſter, near his wife, Philippa, daughter of Guido de Brienne. A copy of the inſcription that had been placed over him, as it appeared in 1640, may be found in Dodſworth's Collections, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

In anſwer to the query he ſuggeſts in p. 705, the monument, from the arms that are upon it, may poſſibly be that of Sir Walter Urſwick, who was living in 1367, and who might, perhaps, marry a daughter of the lord Scrope above mentioned. There is no inſcription, nor are there any eſcutcheons, on the baſe or table part of the monument, which is altogether of excellent workmanſhip; the body, arms, and legs, are covered with plate armour; the head, neck, and ſhoulders, are enveloped in a hood of mail, of link-work; the helmet is upon the head, which is ſupported by a cuſhion, to which is attached, above the head, ſomething like a ram's head, attired, probably meant for the creſt of the perſon repreſented; there is no ſword by his ſide; his hands, now broken off, have been elevated, in the attitude of prayer; at his feet, which are alſo broken off, is a lion couchant.

This monument cannot be much older than the year 1400: many inſtances, indeed, of perſons armed *mi-partie*, plate and mail, occur about the middle of the 14th century (Gough, Sep. Mon. I. cxliv.); but from that time the uſe of plated armour began generally to prevail. See Groſe on Antient Armour.

A copy of a grant of forty pounds per annum, for life, from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter and earl of Richmond, to this Walter de Urſwick, "for the great and eminent ſervices which the ſaid Walter had rendered him in his wars in Spain, as well as the better to ſupport the dignity of knighthood, which he had conferred on the ſaid Walter in the field of battle; to be paid out of the rents ariſing from his manors of Catterie and Forcett, within his honour of Richmond," &c. &c. may be ſeen in Rymer's Fœdera, V. 557, and in Gale's Hon. de Richmond, App. No. CXLI.

Yours, &c. L. R. H. E.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Warwick-ſtreet, Auguſt* 19.

AMONG the various articles on which your correſpondent (Mr. Simcoe) requeſts information, there is one reſpecting a portrait of the author of the Hiſtory of Norfolk. The beſt anſwer which I believe can be given him on that head, I have extracted from Mr. Miller's Advertiſement to the new edition of that work.

"Conſiderable exertion has been made to diſcover a portrait of the Norfolk Topographer, and, although the reſult of the enquiry appears to prove that *none was ever executed*, yet it is with much ſatisfaction the Publiſher informs thoſe who contemplate with pleaſure the countenance of Genius and Merit reſcued from oblivion by the graphic art, that his trouble has not been altogether without its reward.

"The celebrated Antiquary and contemporary of Blomefield, Thomas Martin, eſq. had prefixed to his own copy of the Hiſtory of Norfolk, an indifferently executed mezzotinto print, engraved as the portrait of another perſon, but which Mr. Martin very highly eſtimated as a ſtrong reſemblance to his departed friend.

"This book afterwards became the property of the late John Ives, jun. eſq. of Yarmouth, and is now with the portrait in the poſſeſſion of the Publiſher of this edition.

"The late Mr. Thomas Miller of Bungay was alſo well acquainted with the perſon of Blomefield; and the Publiſher has often heard him declare that this Print was a ſtriking likeneſs of the Hiſtorian of Norfolk." Δ.

Mr. URBAN, *White Lion-ſtreet, Pentonville, Aug.* 21.

OBSERVING, p. 601, ſome account of Fletching Church, Suſſex, and the monumental inſcriptions in it, accept the following epitaph, which fell into my hands, among other papers, while I reſided at Sheffield Place as ſecretary to Lord Sheffield. It was written by that noble Peer in memory of Edward Gibbon, eſq. the Hiſtorian, who was born in Surrey, 1797, and died in London in his 57th year, viz. in June 1794. B. D. FREE.

"Form'd for the ſtudious and the chearful hour,
Here, Gibbon, reſt! thy courſe of honour run,
Few thy compeers in literary power,
And in the charms of ocial converſe, none.
Thy works immortalize th' Hiſtorian's fame;
To fond remembrance let this Verſe commend
Worth, that delighted, by a dearer name,
The ſprightly gueſt, or ſympathetic friend:
He, in whoſe joy and grief 'twas thine to ſhare,
Sheffield, thro' life, to all thy merit juſt,
Pays, while he mourns a loſs beyond repair,
Theſe dues of friendſhip to thy hallow'd duſt.

*** WE are particularly requeſted to inſert the following extraordinary account of a child found in the poſſeſſion of a chimney-ſweeper, in hopes that by an extenſive circulation ſome light may be thrown upon the affair. This account was communicated to the Committee of the Society for ſuperſeding the Neceſſity of Climbing Boys, &c. at a meeting on the 21ſt Auguſt, at the London Coffee-houſe. EDIT.

"About or in the month of Auguſt 1804, a beggar-woman ſold to a chimney-ſweeper at Burlington (or Bridlington) in Yorkſhire, for eight guineas, a little boy, with a delicate ſoft ſkin, beautiful dark eyes and eye-laſhes, and an high noſe; he appeared to be about four years old, and had been taken up a chimney by an elder boy who left him there; he fell down, as might be expected, and bruiſed his legs terribly againſt the grate. His air and manner were ſo different from the ſituation he was in, that the inhabitants of Burlington were in an uproar about it; the lower kind of people ſaid it was a ſhame to keep ſuch a child to ſo mean an employment, and poor as they were he ſhould be welcome to ſhare with their own children. The Miſs Stricklands of Boynton, hearing of the child, went over, and were ſo much intereſted with him, and ſo perſuaded that he had been ſtolen, that they took him home with them, the chimney-ſweeper being glad to part with him. Soon after he got to Boynton (the ſeat of Sir George Strickland) a plate with ſomething to eat was brought him; he was quite delighted when he ſaw a *ſilver fork*, and ſaid "*papa had ſuch forks as theſe*;" the *carpet* too, in the drawing-room, he ſaid was *like papa's*. The houſe-keeper ſhewed him *a ſilver watch*; he aſked what ſort it was, "*papa's was a gold watch*;" he then preſſed the handle and ſaid "*papa's watch rings; why does not yours?*" Sir George, on being told this, ſhewed him a *gold repeater*; the child preſſed

preſſed the ſpring, and when it ſtruck he jumped about the room, ſaying, "*papa's watch rings ſo.*" At night, when he was going to bed, he ſaid *he could not go to bed until he had ſaid his prayers*; he then repeated the LORD'S PRAYER almoſt perfectly. The account he gives of himſelf is, that he was gathering flowers in his mama's garden, and the woman who ſold him came in, and aſked him if he liked riding? he ſaid "*yes!*" and ſhe told him he ſhould ride with her, and ſet him on a horſe, after which they got into a veſſel, and the ſails were put up, "*and away we went.*" He had no recollection of his name, or where he lived, but it ſeems to have been in the country. He ſtarted whenever he heard a ſervant of Sir George Strickland's called *George*, and looked as if he expected to ſee ſomebody he knew. On enquiry, he ſaid he had an *uncle George, whom he loved dearly.* From various circumſtances it appears impoſſible he can be the child of the woman who ſold him: his manners are very civilized, quite that of a gentleman's well brought up, his dialect good, and that of the South of England; he ſays his mama is dead, and it is poſſible his father may be abroad, as, from many things he ſays, he ſeems chiefly to have lived with an uncle and aunt, whom he invariably ſays were called "Mr. and Mrs. FLEMBROUGH." He was too young to think his father could have any other name than that of *Papa*.

From the above it appears a matter of ſome doubt, whether the child was *ſtolen* from his parents (or parent), or whether he was *ſent away* by a cruel relation for ſome diſhoneſt purpoſe, like that which is recorded in the well-known ballad of "*The Children in the Wood.*"

The child was ſtill remaining in the family of Sir George Strickland in July laſt, and his parents not diſcovered. If any perſon ſhould, from reading the facts here ſtated, be able to give information tending to the diſcovery of the child's relations, they are deſired to communicate ſuch information to William Jones, No. 6, Chapel-ſtreet, Pentonville, near Iſlington, ſecretary to the Society (in London) for ſuperſeding the neceſſity of Climbing Boys, &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

THE portrait of Mary Queen of France in your laſt month's Magazine, as well as that of her ſecond huſband, at Southwick, may be compared with their portraits now at Strawberry-hill, engraved by Vertue, among the Society of Antiquaries Plates.

I am glad to hear Mr. Tytler has found his tranſlation of Silius Italicus, which was mentioned as loſt, in, I believe, your Miſcellany among other publications.

What does your correſpondent, p. 710, mean by "monumental *urns* graven with *monkiſh Heraldry* and *Saxon characters.*" I wiſh travellers would write intelligibly, and not give a looſe to invention and conceit, and introduce trite ſcraps of Latin on common occaſions.

Your correſpondent, who has relieved me from the trouble of anſwering the challenge of vindicating Mr. Hume's veracity, p. 81, has impartially and fairly eſtabliſhed the impeachment of it, p. 728. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Sept.* 9.

AT the end of my copy of a book entitled "Homelies ſette forth by the right reverende father in God, Edmunde Byſhop of London;" printed by Cawodde, C. L. 1555, is the following MS prayer, which I am induced to ſend you, as it ſeems to me a curioſity. The book is bound up with an Expoſition of the Creed, the Seven Sacraments, &c. and is interſperſed with many marginal notes. They appear to have been written by ſome foreigner; the orthography being throughout different from that uſed in England in the time of Philip and Mary.

"Ye ſhall pray for the catholyke churche of Cryſt dyſperſed throughout the hole world/ And for the iij eſtayts of the ſaym/ thatt ys to ſay for the ſpiritualte/ the temporalte/ And for the ſoule's dep'tyt this world in the faythe of Jeſu cryſt/ Abydynge the mercye of Almyghty god in the payns of purgatori/

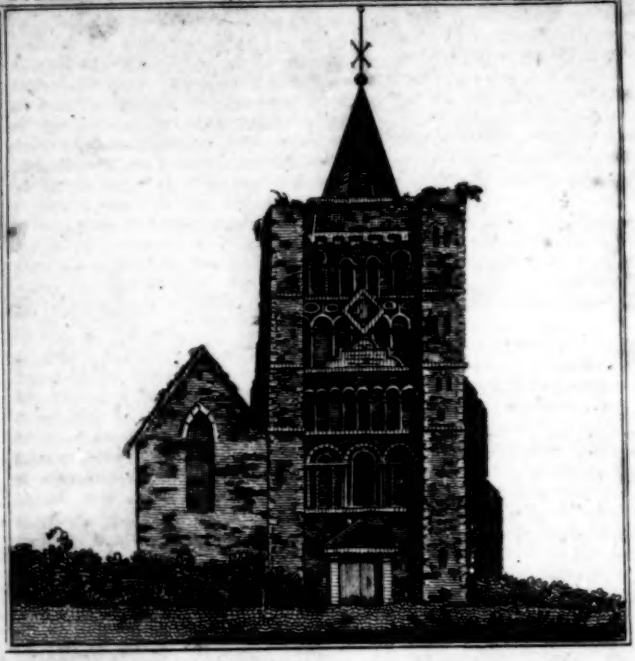
And in the firſt p't I doy comend unto your gode praers/ the gode eſtayt of our moſt holy father the pope/ withe his hole college of cardynalls/ and eſpecially for y't moſt vartuous man the lord cardynall Poole/ withe all other byſhops p'ſons vicars & curets that cure and charge of ſoulls.

"And in the ſecond p't I doy comend unto youre gode praers for the happy eſtayt of all cryſtyng kyngdomes/ And eſpecially for thys Relme of Ynglond/ and all the Dom'ns of the ſaym/ and hyrein accordinge to our Dewty/ for the kynge and the Quyne's moſt excelent majeſteys/ thatt ys to wyt kynge Phylop & Quyne Marie by the grace of God Kynge and Quyne of this nobyll relme of Ynglond. And ſo ffurther as wel as that I wolde rehyrſe all the Ryghte & Tytyll belonginge to their Majeſteys.

Yours, &c. E. W. D.

Mr.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DOVER. W. Gent. Mag. Sept. 1805. PI. II. p. 801.



MIDDLETON CHURCH, SUSSEX.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

I INCLOSE, for inſertion in your Magazine, a Weſt view of the antient church dedicated to St. Mary, in the town of Dover; and, to accompany it, ſend the beſt account which I have been able to gather from different authors reſpecting that venerable edifice.

Kilburne in his Survey, and Harris in his Hiſtory of Kent, both relate it to have been erected by the prior and convent of St. Martin, A. D. 1216. In the reign of king John it was given to John de Burgh; but afterwards, A. D. 1384, 8 Richard II. it appears to have been appropriated to the abbot of Pontiniac: from him it paſſed into the hands of the Hoſpital of the *Maiſon Dieu*, and ſo continued till the ſuppreſſion of that houſe, A. D. 1544, 36 Henry VIII. when it came into the poſſeſſion of the king, who two years afterwards granted it to the inhabitants, to be uſed by them as their pariſh church.

It is a large building, having a nave, two ſide aiſles, a high South chancel covered with lead, and built chiefly of flints; the windows and door-caſes, which are arched and ornamented, being made of aſhler ſtone; the arches dividing the nave and ſide aiſles are for the moſt part ſemicircular. It was paved A. D. 1642, but not cieled till A. D. 1706. The organ was erected in 1742. The church contains many monuments; but ſome repairs and alterations making when I viſited it, prevented my more accurate examination of them.

The ſteeple is ſituated at the Weſt end, and contains a clock with chimes and eight bells. I was informed that the bells are ſeldom rung, leſt their ſway ſhould haſten its downfall.

All the other churches in Dover (excepting St. James') are now deſtroyed; and the pariſh of St. Mary is ſuppoſed to contain more than five parts out of ſix of the whole town, and a ſtill greater proportion of the inhabitants.

The other churches which formerly ſtood in Dover were thoſe of St. John, St. Martin le Grand, St. Peter, and St Nicholas. Leland's aſſertion (Itinerary, VII. p. 126) reſpecting three of theſe churches being under one roof, at St. Martin's le Grand, is plainly demonſtrated to be an error, by their ruins ſtill to be ſeen in different parts of the town. PEMBREY.

Mr URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

MIDDLETON Church, Suſſex, (a ſketch of which I beg to incloſe you) has no claim to celebrity from its architectural properties. Its ſingular ſituation has, however, attracted the attention of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, who has honoured it as the ſcene of one of her beautiful elegies; and I truſt it will be conſidered no improper ſubject for your publication. It affords a flagrant example of the depredations made in that part of our Southern coaſt by the daily encroachments of the ſea; for, notwithſtanding it is at preſent ſituate ſo near the verge as ſcarcely to admit the ſafe paſſage of an individual, an elder inhabitant of the pariſh perfectly remembers that he in his youth has aſſiſted in agricultural employments upon many acres of land beyond the church. Its inſertion in your Magazine will perpetuate the repreſentation of an original, which in a few months may be reduced to ruins.

Yours, &c. G. I. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Middleton, Aug.* 5.

I SEND you a curious ring, the legend on which others as well as myſelf have tried in vain to make out.

Part of the legend, "+ SCA BAR." *ie.* "+ *Sancta Barbara*," is very legible; but the ſmall letters puzzle me completely. The legend of St. Barbara calls her a patroneſs againſt ſtorms and lightning, if that may at all help to the reading of the legend; but it is not "*tonitrui apta*," "*fulguri apta*," &c. as an amulet againſt ſtorms. It was found near Oxford, and is the property of a right reverend Prelate.

Yours, &c. R. C.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XLVIII.

Inſpicere tanquam in ſpeculum, in vitas omnium
Jubeo: Atque ex aliis ſumere exemplum ſibi. TERENT.

IF the progreſs of education in this country were to be meaſured by the treatiſes which have been written upon that important ſubject within the laſt half century, knowledge and virtue would, doubtleſs, have been extended over the whole nation, and would have been exemplified and practiſed by

by every individual. It would have been as difficult to trace the paſt ſtate of ignorance and vice, as it is now to diſcover the age and architecture of certain antient buildings, the uſe or conſtruction of which we can only conjecture by a careful inſpection of their ruins, by accidentally meeting with an old painting, or by decyphering ſome antiquated record or charter. So equally, indeed, and ſo profuſely, would knowledge have been diſtributed, that converſation muſt have languiſhed from a want of any thing that required telling; pride would have in vain fought for gratification in inferiority, and an accidental diſcovery of the moſt miraculous kind could alone have diſtinguiſhed one man from another.

But thoſe are dreams in which the actual ſtate of mankind will not permit us to indulge ourſelves. Whatever may be the reaſon, the ſalutary effects of theſe voluminous treatiſes on Education have not yet borne any conſiderable proportion to the hopes or the abilities of the writers. Some men have not yet been able to profit, from being unable to read; and others, who have been able to read, have been unwilling to profit. Ignorance is not yet entirely baniſhed from our country, although I am willing to allow that it has often been exported in very great quantities; and certain kinds of vice and folly are ſtill practiſed with incorrigible obſtinacy, or with ſtupid inſenſibility. The time, therefore, is perhaps now come, and I think it is haſtened by ſuch diſappointments, when it may be worth while to conſider how far the writers on Education ought to feel their mortifications, and to enquire whether they have not indulged hopes, which in this imperfect ſtate of man, are not to be juſtified by experience in other matters; and whether (but this I ſubmit with great deference) the means they propoſe have been always adequate to the end.

Perhaps, indeed, one very common error has prevailed in this affair, for which the writers on Education are not to blame: it is, if I am not miſtaken, a maxim with the regular faculty, that no propoſed medicine ought to be rejected until it has obtained a fair, a long, and a general trial; but as to theſe receipts to make men wiſe and virtuous, I am afraid that too many have done little more than give them a curſory reading, applaud the writer's taſte and ſtyle, and fly to the next that may be offered. This, as I have hinted, muſt certainly be the fault of the publick, and not of the author; for what author ever preſented a Syſtem of Education, who did not at the ſame time think it the beſt that human ingenuity could deviſe, and who did not ſincerely wiſh that it might be adopted in all ſchools and ſeminaries, within or without the kingdom, to the lateſt period of time? The fault, therefore, of neglecting to practice ſo many new rules as are daily offered, muſt lie with thoſe parents who are more deſirous of knowing what can be ſaid, than of trying what can be done.

It may yet be within the memory of a few of my readers, that ſome years ago a learned gentleman, beſides giving public lectures on the ſubject, wrote ſeveral books, to prove that all the evils, natural and artificial, that are incident to human life, might be cured by ELOQUENCE; and that as ſoon as men become maſters of graceful elocution, a new order of things would ariſe, vice and folly would no more taint the human character; wars would ceaſe throughout the earth, and the world would preſent a ſcene little ſhort, if at all ſhort, of the happineſs of the millenium. Yet ſo inſenſible were this gentleman's contemporaries to the advantages of his ſcheme, that I know not that there is a ſingle inſtance upon record of his ſucceſs. The elocution and graceful reading, which he propoſed, are not known to have prevented a ſingle crime at the Old Bailey, nor a ſingle *faux pas* in the faſhionable world. Still the inventor was not to blame, ſince mankind did not chuſe to try the experiment. The Parliament, which may be ſuppoſed a little acquainted with the effects of eloquence, afforded him no encouragement; the courts of law went on with their old puniſhments; nor do I remember that any condemned malefactor was offered his life on condition of ſubmitting to this gentleman's experiments on his hard head.

I might inſtance other caſes of the failure of admirable plans, particularly thoſe of ſome of our modern philoſophers, who have written in favour of what they call the *perfectibility* of man. But, the latter, at leaſt, I reſerve for the ſubject of a future paper, as it is my deſire that ſuch projects may not be too haſtily conſigned to oblivion by the

the fickle taſte of the publick. My preſent purpoſe is to notice a maxim lately introduced among the novelties of education, namely, that youth ſhould not be long kept in ignorance of the world. This ſeems to ariſe from an opinion, that if they are too rigorouſly reſtrained from bearing a part in ſocial amuſements and follies, they will take the larger ſhare when they come to be totally emancipated from parental controul, and that, therefore, it is better to ſhew them the worſt at firſt, that they may be the ſooner ſickened at folly and licentiouſneſs. But although I have termed this a novelty, and ſuch it is, compared to the practice in the young days of ſome of my readers; I am not ſure whether it may not be traced to very high antiquity, nor whether it be not borrowed from a cuſtom of the Lacedemonians. This wiſe people, we are told, uſed to make their ſlaves drunk, and exhibit them before their children, that the latter might acquire a diſlike of that beaſtly indulgence. If this be the origin of the practice alluded to, perhaps the hint has been borrowed, as our nation is ſaid to borrow many hints in arts and manufactures, with a view to improve and bring it to a higher degree of perfection than the inventor imagined poſſible. Perhaps it is the intention to try whether every ſpecies of ignorance or vice may not be cured merely by being exhibited, and thus the opinion of that Poet confirmed, who ſays that "Vice, to be hated, needs only to be ſeen."

Indeed the mode in which certain parents exhibit vice and folly to their children is evidently an improvement on the Lacedemonian plan, inaſmuch as they admit them to ſome ſmall ſhare in the buſineſs going on, in order more completely to wean them from it. Hence, I think, it muſt be, that we ſee ſo many youths of very tender age, encouraged to bet at a horſe-race, or to enjoy the bottle at a tavern; and I confeſs this ſeems by far a more agreeable leſſon of diſlike than the Lacedemonian, provided we could only be aſſured that the conſequence would be equally ſalutary. It might not be difficult for parents to exhibit their ſervants in a ſtate of intoxication, as a warning to their ſons; but they ſeem to be of opinion that the admonition will come with a better effect if the young gentlemen are allowed to try in their own perſons what a ſhocking thing it is to be intoxicated. With the ſame view it no doubt is, that the gallantries of thoſe young gentlemen are heard with indifference at leaſt, if not ſome degree of ſatisfaction, as it argues that they are convincing themſelves by perſonal experience of the evils ariſing from ſuch "youthful frolics."

There is one circumſtance, which, if we are diſpoſed to adopt this extenſion of the Lacedemonian plan, is very much in its favour, I mean the abhorrence in which all ranks hold the vice of hypocriſy. So open and undiſguiſed are ſome men's tempers, that they never affect to conceal any of thoſe actions which we are apt to conſider as objects of cenſure. And this is an improvement in manners which renders the deſcription of them ſo eaſy to thoſe gentlemen whoſe buſineſs it is to journalize the tranſactions of the gay world. Very few of thoſe tranſactions are performed in ſecret, and even thoſe few tranſpire within a few days. No diſguiſe is attempted, and ſome, it is well known, are ſo far from a wiſh to conceal their conduct or characters, that they have fallen into what preciſe people would call the oppoſite extreme, and have given large ſums to the above-mentioned journaliſts for the "honourable mention" made of them in their daily hiſtories. There can be no difficulty, therefore, of putting our new plan into execution, ſo far as to take leſſons of induſtry, early hours, and chaſtity, in ſuch company and at ſuch places. And as we find that young perſons of both ſexes are early introduced to them, what more charitable concluſion, than that it is done with a view to give them a high reliſh for domeſtic pleaſures, and rational ſociety?

With reſpect likewiſe to gaming, which has long been the bane of our youth, may we not hope that equally good effects will ariſe from their being ſoon put to one or other of the academies of St. James's ſtreet, where they may behold what a dangerous thing gaming is, and learn that a man ruined by gambling is, in general, devoted to a life of continual dependance, or precarious ſhifts? In order, however, that our plan may be more extenſively adopted, I cannot help digreſſing here, in order to ſay that the maſters of thoſe academies, or ſome of the parents who have ſent their children

dren to them, ought, from time to time, to publish lists of well-attested cures, or, perhaps, have annual exhibitions, like the breaking-up of other schools, at which premiums might be distributed to those who had made the greatest progress in the abhorrence of gaming, and the proper use of wealth.

As to the more elevated species of gallantry, it was long ago inculcated by a celebrated nobleman, that the Lacedemonian plan should be extended to this; and in his days, perhaps, it might have been conducted with some degree of safety, and some degree of secrecy. But since we have improved in our aversion to hypocrisy, and seem to value an affair of gallantry only in proportion as it is known, the practice has been attended with an expence which would, perhaps, render this the most inconvenient of all branches of education. In this solitary instance, therefore, it might be perhaps as well, if we borrowed a little knowledge at second hand, and try whether a regard for the honour of the married state might not be learned by a distant view of *crim. con.* when displayed in Westminster-Hall, or the House of Lords. And, upon due consideration, I know not whether it may not be very possible for a man of common understanding, to acquire pretty correct notions of the evil and infamy of adultery without keeping a mistress, or having ever run away with his friend's wife.

How far other crimes may be prevented by our youth being early initiated into the company of those who commit them, must depend on farther experience than a plan yet in its infancy can boast. We have, indeed, heard very much lately of men of "genteel appearance," and of "elegant dress," as well as of some "beautiful and interesting" young ladies who have been examined at Bow-street, or made their *debut* at the Old Bailey; yet I much question whether the company they kept on the highway has given them a thorough knowledge of the virtues of honesty, or whether their fondness for crowds, mobs and routs, has tended much to improve their ideas of the nature of property, or to give them more correct notions of the value of time. In endeavouring, therefore, to inspire a young man with a just abhorrence of dishonest and unfair means of amassing money, instead of introducing him at first into the company of strumpets and pickpockets, it might be adviseable to try the more genteel manners of jockies and money-lenders.

As idleness is acknowledged to be the root of all evil, nothing can be more prudent than to give youth an early aversion to it, and here principally it is that we may contemplate the effects of our new plan. Nor is it possible to say to what farther lengths it might be carried, if those parents who have taught their children the value of time at places of public and private amusement, from day to day, or rather from night to day, would condescend to favour us with their experience in a series of well-attested cases. It would be particularly desirable that they should specify the hour or day when their children acquired their first dislike to waste of time, and when it amounted to such a sense of its value as to make them prefer the domestic circle, and the occasional friendly society, to midnight riot and licentious or frivolous pleasures. I am not anxious about these particulars myself, because I am already fully apprized of all the effects of the system; but I request them for the sake of some well-meaning persons of the old school, who contend for a mode of education so opposite, that without some new and extraordinary light thrown upon the subject, it is not possible they should ever be reconciled to one, which, in their opinion, is calculated only to anticipate the criminal passions, to introduce a premature debasement of mind, and add to the artificial miseries of society.

TOUR TO THE LAKES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

(Continued from p. 712.)

FROM Studley we proceeded to Hackfall, probably *Ac-fell*, i. e. *Acorn Hill*; so named from its rich plantations of Oak. This exhibits a character totally the reverse of that by which Studley is distinguished. It would be conjectured (as a man is commonly pre-eminent only in one department of his art) that the wild-woods of Hackfall could never have been trained by the designer of Studley; and indeed the two estates afford a rare example of the happy combination of talent. Here, all is Nature, pure, uneducated Nature! As well might we compare the wildness of Salvator with the finish of Claude, as the gardens of

Hackfall

Hackfall with thoſe of Studley. It is worthy of remark, that its beauties (exquiſite as they are) lie within ſo circumſcribed a diſtrict, that to a traveller in the road, or a peaſant in the fields adjoining, they would probably remain in total obſcurity. The ſurrounding country too is of a caſt ſo *mediocre*, as not inconſiderably to favour the deception. We enter this romantic valley by walks over which the rampant branches have woven a delicious canopy. On either ſide lie ſloping crags, of whoſe rugged boſoms enough only appears unclothed, to preſent a ſavage and uncultivated aſpect. From theſe, ſecret ſprings, guſhing in perpetual torrents, and heard long before we reach them, are hurried from rock to rock adown a ſteep moſſy glen, to join the river Ure in the bottom. This is a fine broad ſtream, playing in gentle undulations over a ſtony bed. In the rainy ſeaſon it has been known to riſe to an alarming height, agitated by the frequent falls which it meets with in its courſe. It is occaſionally tinged with a deep red dye, derived from the peat lands over which it flows. Reaching the river we were preſented with a very ſtriking view. An immenſe cliff, called Raven Scar, from the curious circumſtance of this bird building her neſt in its hollows, ſkirts the river as far as eye or ear can track its current. It is handſomely ſurmounted by a wood of thriving Oaks, but its ſilver ſides are bare. The oppoſite ſhore, leſs prominent, and of more variegated furniture, ſlopes down to margin the river at its doubling. On the hither bank, in a ſweet retired nook, ſtands a ſmall fiſher's hut, whoſe ſimplicity of ſtructure does not offend the chaſte *lares* of the place. Here it was that the family circle, in its pilgrimages to Hackfall, retired to ſhare the frugal meal, for this *Eden* is not profaned by a taſteleſs dwelling. Winding fantaſtically through the wood, ſometimes we climbed a laborious ſteep to gain a proſpect in which the eye ranged without controul, and at others dived into a lone ſequeſtered ſhade, whence we caught only a pale gleam of light through the ſable foliage. The labour of cutting the paths muſt have been immenſe, ſolid blocks of ſtone, which it was neceſſary to level to the ſurface, continually oppoſing the progreſs of the labourer. The points of view are in general well choſen for perſpective effect; I preſume to think, however, that the view from the very ſummit of the Raven Rock, commanding its own rich nurſery of Oak, with the river rippling at its feet, including the front ſcreen of the garden, is by far the fineſt the grounds afford. It is a ſpacious natural amphitheatre, but relieved from the formality of a *perfect* circle, at one angle by the dell through which the falls work their way to the river, and at another, by the hollow of its own romantic channel. I am not ſurpriſed that this point (which is ſeldom ſhewn to the Touriſts) ſhould have eſcaped the penetrative eye of Mr. Aiſlabie; for it very rarely happens that an object, which to look upon is of ſuch extent and beauty, furniſhes ſo fine a landſcape from its own ſite. The old village ſchoolmaſter attends the Traveller with much intereſt, and chearfully adds his mite to the tribute of eſteem which is univerſally paid to the memory of the late proprietor; deſcribing his daily viſits, and the frequent improvements dictated by the growing energies of his genius. His venerable figure and preceptorial manners reminded me forcibly of Goldſmith's deſcriptive lines:

Lands *he* could meaſure, terms and tides preſage,
And e'en the ſtory ran, that he could gauge;
And ſtill they gazed, and ſtill the wonder grew, [knew.
That *one ſmall head* could carry all *he*

I lament the neceſſity to which I am driven, of deprecating the ſtrong bias of that elegant taſte, which has contributed to render the natural beauties of Hackfall pre-eminent, to the paltry ornaments of a poor art. My readers will be unwilling to learn, that here, even *here*, on each proud eminence, we ſee the ſacred and inimitable beauties of Antiquity burleſqued by a naked and clumſy deſign of brick and mortar; ſuch as a caſtellated tower, or a cathedral arch. A very moderate acquaintance with the picturesque beauties of Architectural Ruin is ſufficient to convince us that *Time* alone is the ſkilful geometer who can break a column, or ſuſpend an arch, and at once add ſtrength and picture to the mouldering fabric, by the trunk which ſupports, and the leaves which ſhelter it. In the woods of Hackfall we pauſe, to reſt, not upon an oaken-ſtump, or a bench of its native ſtone, but in a ſtaring ſentry box, newly trimmed and varniſhed, and

and which, without the aid of poetical metamorphoſis, might *be miſtaken!!!*

The ponds and lawns of Studley ſtill remain a ſtrong and fatal confirmation of this fact; and even a few years preceding the death of this ingenious Artiſt, his trees were ſo hewn as to preſent a groteſque aſſemblage of pyramids and peacocks! Mr. Burke not unaptly characterized theſe ſtupid and unnatural conceits by the term *Nature in a periwig!* It ſhould be remembered, however, that during the earlier period of this gentleman's labours, that falſe taſte, of which only the remains are now extant, prevailed to a conſiderable extent among the moſt famous of his contemporaries, and indeed a *French* garden is ſtill the garden of *Timon*:

"Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother, [other.
And half the platform juſt reflects the

The neareſt reſemblance I know to the gardens of Hackfall, but ſtill falling ſo ſhort of them for romantic boldneſs, are thoſe of Pearcefield, near Chepſtow, where the unfortunate Morris*

"Gave the woods a more fanciful bend,
And the vales a more beautiful green."

Having feaſted almoſt to ſatiety, we haſtened onward, and ſoon reached Maſham, a little village, whoſe heaven-pointed ſpire peeped prettily through the trees of the garden. Hence, after a comfortable refreſhment, to Middleham, through a terribly jolting road. The yellow moon ſlept majeſtically upon the battlements of the caſtle in which Edward IV. was confined during the civil factions of his reign. Early on the morning of Saturday we rode over Middleham Downs (a fine horſe-courſe) looking down upon Wenſley's ſmiling dale, ſprinkled with white villages; and the Ure, meandering through its paſtures, accompanied us to Aſkrig. Occaſionally we ſtopped to look at its fanciful falls, which, in general, amply repaid us for the digreſſion. From Aſkrig, a place which you might conclude to have been the birth-place of *Melancholy*, we ſet forward to Sedbergh, and in our way ſaw Hardraw force. Its perpendicular height is conſiderable, and the eye unaccuſtomed to theſe objects follows the precipitation of the water into the gulph beneath with a ſenſation of horror. The country aſſumed a more intereſting face as we drew nigh to Sedbergh, than we had ſeen for miles. On approaching Kendal, acroſs open and dreary moors, our attention was arreſted by the bold, black ſummits of Weſtmoreland, terminating the horizon. Towards evening we croſſed the river Kent, and after a haſty meal in the moping town of Kendal, hurried through Staveley and Ings to catch the Sun's laſt lingering rays on the mountains. The Lake of Winandermere burſt upon us in all its tranquil glory, as we approached Bowneſs, a little village upon its Eaſtern ſhore. For a few minutes we were tempted to quit our chaiſe, and walked about 200 yards to the gate of a meadow, which commanded the moſt central view of the Lake. *Here*, and at this *moment*, the novelty of the ſcenery, the ſerenity of the evening, the glaſſy ſtillneſs of the water, the terrible grandeur of the mountains, and the little hamlets couching at their feet, inſpired a charm peculiar to firſt impreſſions, and evaneſcent as the moment that gave it birth! Winding round its cultivated banks, the proſpect varying at every turn, we took ſhelter in the delicious repoſe of Low Wood, a ſpot which I ſoon ventured to predict, would, at no very diſtant period, become the favourite reſort of every Northern traveller who has any correct taſte for the wild or beautiful in Nature!

(*To be continued.*)

Mr Urban, *Sept.* 3.

YOUR correſpondent M. D. page 697, miſtakes in ſuppoſing that Dr. Moſeley is a very formidable opponent of Vaccination. The caſes he has

* I cannot mention the name of this unfortunate man, who was no leſs diſtinguiſhed by his exquiſite taſte than his elegant munificence, without ſubjoining a brief anecdote.—He was accompanied by a friend to bid an eternal adieu to a ſpot where he was idolized, and to which he had devoted the beſt years of his life; and viewed, for the laſt time, this Paradiſe of his own creation, with calm fortitude and manly reſignation. As he paſſed through Chepſtow, the poor crowded around him to proffer their laſt bleſſing. This trying ſcene he bore without emotion: but, as his chaiſe moved over Chepſtow bridge, his ears were ſtruck by the tolling of the church bells *muffled*. This *exquiſite* tribute, cutting enough to have melted the ſoul of a *Brutus*, quite vanquiſhed him, and he burſt into a flood of tears! [See vol. LXXI. p. 985.]

has published against that practice are deficient in a very essential particular—a strict adherence to truth: of course, his *arguments*, as M. D. chuses to stile them, are not deductions from *facts*, but gratuitous assumptions.

Your correspondent errs likewise in supposing, that no reply has been made to Dr. Moseley's misrepresentations; if he will take the trouble of enquiring, he will find that Dr. Moseley has been repeatedly animadverted upon for publishing partial statements, and for taking upon *trust reports*, which, had he properly and deliberately examined into them, he would have found to be in every essential particular *false*.

M. D. thinks, that "the silence of Drs. Jenner, Pearson, Lettsom, Thornton, and Mr. Cline, amounts to a confession, that the Cow-Pox is not what they have asserted." These gentlemen have not been, nor are they silent; both by *parole* and written testimony, they still proclaim the value of Vaccination. They enforce and support the practice as far as their influence extends, and they are affilted by the joint endeavours of all the most distinguished and eminent physicians and surgeons in London; so that I much doubt, if M. D. could name a single physician or surgeon, of the *first rank and authority* in the profession, who will join Dr. Moseley in his enmity to the Jennerian discovery.

M. D. states, that Dr. Moseley has given "a challenge, a fair, open challenge, in which there is neither ill manners nor ill humour." Surely, Sir, M. D. has never read Dr. Moseley's pamphlet, or he must have observed, among a multiplicity of others, the following passages: "*men bewildered with Cow-Pox*;" "*a subject both ridiculous and contemptible, as represented in the magic lanthorns of its itinerant exhibitors*;" "*the farce which commenced in Quixotic buffoonery is changed for a tragi-comedy of fanatic impiety*;" "*the Cow-pox mania, whether arising from empty ventricles of the brain, or from excessive thickness of the Os Frontis, makes the distempered more proper to perform solitary quarantine on beds of straw, than for the rational pursuits of society*," &c. If M. D. knows what is meant by ill manners, I think he will not deny, that these few instances are proofs of Dr. Moseley's proficiency in that accomplishment; and if it be a proof of ill humour to rail and scold, instead of arguing, there is evidently no deficiency of this in the Doctor's publication.

I am very sorry to find, Mr. Urban, that in your Magazine, which has so extensive a circulation, and which influences the minds of so many thousands, Dr. Moseley's statements have been suffered to remain unrefuted. His book has produced incalculable mischief: it has deterred parents from having recourse to Vaccination, and they have rashly permitted their children to be inoculated for the Small-pox; the consequence of which has been, in many instances, deformity and death. Nor has the mischief stopped here. The Small-pox, by casual infection, has become so prevalent, that, for several weeks past, the deaths by that dreadful malady, within the Bills of Mortality, have amounted to fifty every week; all which deaths might have been prevented by timely Vaccination. May the lamentations of parents, who have thus to regret the loss of their children, alarm their neighbours, and induce them, ere too late, to avail themselves of this invaluable preservative!

I shall conclude this letter, with requesting you to insert the following extract from a very just Review of Dr. M.'s pamphlet, now lying before me.

"We have seldom seen a work which bore, more distinctly than the present, the stamp of an intemperate endeavour to carry beyond the reach of rational investigation, a subject of the highest importance to mankind; and we cannot sufficiently reprehend the disposition, which so universally appears through the whole of this performance, to impose on the judgment of the publick, by the substitution of bold assertion and illiberal invective for a candid and philosophical investigation of the truth. With those who have time and disposition to examine, this publication bears too many internal evidences of error to mislead.

"Dr. Moseley informs us, that he has nearly 1000 instances by him of the mischief and failure of the Cow-pox. Such a mass of evidence proves too much; and it must tend to affect the doubts of many who were even unbelievers in Vaccination. To suppose that there is only one virtuous Physician in the Metropolis, who will step forward as the champion of truth, and that there is a general system of fraud pursued by the profession in order to mislead, are opinions as singular as that

that it ſhould have happened only to one man, or ſet of men, to ſee inſtances of failure, which others have in vain tried to produce. When it is known that the individual who thus preſents himſelf has been a decided enemy to Vaccination from the commencement; that he has condemned as uſeleſs and abſurd any examination into its efficacy; that he has been anxious to vilify and decry it by every means in his power; it may well be aſked, whether ſuch a perſon, who does not, by his own admiſſion, know any thing about Cow-pox practically, has the common qualifications for examining into and collecting evidence on the ſubject*?"

What does your Correſpondent mean by the *higher orders*? He ſurely knows, that Vaccination is patronized by every branch of the Royal Family, and by moſt of the Nobility.

Yours, &c. REPREHENSOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 31.

I WAS obliged to A. Y. and Conſtant Reader, for the anſwer to my queſtion reſpecting a Companion to the Altar, or Preparation for worthy receiving the Lord's Supper; but beg leave to obſerve, that neither of the publications pointed out by them exactly anſwer the purpoſe; namely, the one recommended by the former, "The Orthodox Communicant," contains very little more than is to be found in the Common Prayer Book, and not a ſingle prayer beſides thoſe of the Communion Service. In the publication recommended by the latter from the works of Hugh Blair, D. D. it is certainly much better, containing a few prayers and meditations; but what I wiſhed to have ſeen was, Prayers and Meditations for each day in the week, or a Weekly Preparation for the worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper, which was, I believe, the antient uſage. If that has become, like the books I before alluded to, "*obſolete*," then I ſubmit to the better judgment of the Clergy of our Eſtabliſhed Church, and am open to conviction. I really was extremely ſurprized at the Clergyman obſerving (at the pariſh church where I reſide), a few Sundays ago, that the ſermon was conſidered the principal part of the ſervice; for my part, I think directly the reverſe, and only wiſh moſt of the Clergy would follow the advice in the Spectator, No. 106: "inſtead of waſting their ſpirits in laborious compoſitions of their own, endeavour after a handſome elocution, and all thoſe other talents that are proper, to enforce what has been penned by greater maſters." MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, Sept.* 7.

IN the 7th objection of Heraclides (ſee page 702), is a quotation from Echkel, ſtating, that "there does not exiſt, with the portrait of Alexander upon it, any coin or medal, of which it can with certainty be affirmed, that it was ſtruck in his life-time†."

This aſſertion was, in all probability, true at the time it was made, but is now invalidated; for an *unique* ſilver Hemidrachm of Alexander, having unqueſtionably his own portrait, and ſtruck (there is every reaſon to believe) in his life-time, is now in Dr. Hunter's cabinet; and has been accurately repreſented in one of the plates of Mr. Pinkerton's Eſſay on Medals. I am principally induced to mention this, from an apprehenſion, that the coin has not been ſo much noticed, as its extreme rarity and great curioſity deſerve.

E. S. S. minutely deſcribes (page 728) the curious farthing ſtruck by the city of London in 1644; and adds, "This coin is unpubliſhed, and I have great reaſon to believe is *unique*. It was ſo eſteemed by Mr. Tyſſen (who was formerly the poſſeſſor of it), and I have never heard of another." At the time this coin was the property of Mr. T. it was the only one known to

---

* Monthly Review for Auguſt, 1805, page 427.

† For the ſuggeſtion of a different, and poſſibly more correct tranſlation, I beg leave again to quote Echkel's own words. He ſays, "Non extare certum Alexandri nummum ejus effigie inſignem, qui illius adhuc vivi ætate ſignatus ſit..". Quere: May not the word "certum" be here with propriety rendered "genuine? though, at the ſame time, I muſt confeſs, that I cannot adduce any claſſical authority for thus tranſlating it. If ſuch be the meaning he intended, I rather apprehend the word is not well choſen, and that "verum" had been adopted with greater propriety. That the word "verum" was uſed by the antients in this ſenſe, the following words of Pliny will clearly prove: "Falſi denarii ſpectatur exemplar; pluribuſque veris denariis adulterinus emitur." Plin. Hiſt. Nat.

collectors;

collectors; and was then, as it is now, unpublished; but I met with a second, about three years ago, which I have since disposed of, and, at present, know not in what cabinet it is deposited.

I some time ago purchased, with a very small collection of coins, a few miscellaneous antiques, &c. Among them was a small brass boar, found in opening a barrow in Kettering-field, Northamptonshire. From several fibulæ discovered with it, I am inclined to think it the production of some Roman artist. It was, I believe, exhibited, in or about the year 1776, to the Society of Antiquaries; but what opinions were given of its design, by those who inspected it, I have never heard. Any information or conjecture, therefore, concerning this curious remain of antiquity, will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. W. Woolston.

P. S. In the above-mentioned field, and about the same time, was found a curious watch, which is now in my possession. The figure of it is an oval; the case, which is silver gilt, being formed in an undulating manner, similar to the rose on the old nobles. On the face is a small circular silver dial-plate, ornamented with a landscape; and on the inner plate is inscribed the name of the maker, *Chris. de Welke*. Who this Chris. de Welke was, where, and about what period of time he lived, I know not; and shall be greatly obliged if any one of your numerous and ingenious correspondents can inform me.

Mr. Urban, *June* 14.

YOUR extracts from the biographical memoir of archdeacon Blackburne (pp. 627, 712), are highly interesting. As I have had no opportunity of seeing the original, I know not whether any mention be made of his correspondence with Mr. Christopher Wyvill, the *ci-devant* "Chairman of the Association of the County of York."

In a letter addressed to him, December 7th, 1779, the Archdeacon suggests, among other propositions of reform, the two following:

"6th. That bishops be not allowed to vote in parliament, except under certain restrictions.

"7th. That every county shall choose its own lieutenant," &c. &c.

Can any of your readers inform me, whether Mr. Wyvill approved or rejected these propositions? A. U.

To Benjamin Moseley, Esq. M.D.

Dear Sir, *Warwick Street, Golden Square, Aug.* 22.

THE history of the cases of *Curling's* and *Englefield's children*, which I gave you with a view to their publication, I find have been controverted by a Mr. Samuel Merriman, who says he is authorized by Mr. *Sandys* to contradict your statement respecting the latter cases. I refer you for particulars to the pamphlet of the said Mr Samuel Merriman. Mr. Englefield assured me on Sunday last, that he was ready to make oath, that this Mr. Merriman's statement is an absolute falsehood. Thus much for the latter cases. Respecting Curling's child, I was, almost, indeed I believe the first medical practitioner whom the wife of Mr. Curling called upon; expressing her fears, that the disease which her child then laboured under was *Small-pox*; which I took upon me, having been many years in the habit of attending Variolous patients, to assure her, I had no doubt whatever in my mind upon the subject. The said Mr. Merriman tells the publick, the pustules were entirely dried, on, or before the fifth day: the assertion is false; matter, she said might have been taken on the seventh day*. He assures his readers, with equal truth, that no medical person, except those he chooses to name, saw the cases during the eruption. What dependance can be placed on such a production, fraught with the most cool phlegmatic misrepresentation?

Respecting Vincent's case—Mr. Richardson, of Sloane Street, inoculated therefrom, and produced Small-pox. But this fact you yourself are acquainted with.

There appears generally, amongst some of the very warm advocates for Vaccination, a pre-determination to resist the most glaring facts, where they militate against their new, but false theory. I give you a proof in point.

I this day addressed a circular note to several of the Vaccine gentlemen, inviting them to my house, to see two cases of Small-pox, subsequent to Vaccination. Amongst those who called on me, were Dr. Pearson, and several others. Dr. Rowley also was with me.

* We are authorised in stating, that Mrs. Curling gave the same information to two other gentlemen. Edit.

Mr. Ring, apothecary in Swallow-street, who vaccinated the children, denied the cases to be variolous; he said it was Chicken-pox. Good God! on the tenth day of the eruption, still pustules not turned, that he should know so little of Small-pox, as to give such an opinion!

Dr. Pearson and the rest of the gentlemen admitted, that there could be no doubt of the error, into which the warm gentleman had been betrayed.

I wish you had been here: I left a note on your table for that purpose: I suppose your other very numerous medical avocations would not permit.

My motto is, *Esse quam videri*;—therefore I hope you will excuse the hasty manner in which this is written.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH ROBERTS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

I AM sorry to send you a confirmation of Eusebia's too true remarks of the fees demanded at the hospitals. In July last T. Hartland, who worked with Mr. Sherrard, painter, in the Broadway, Blackfriars, fell from a two pair of stairs window which he was painting, owing to the machine not being properly secured; and received some dreadful contusions. He was immediately carried to a public hospital; where he languished a few days, and expired. His distressed widow (then pregnant of her third child, of which she was delivered soon after) was not permitted to remove his corpse till she paid *seven shillings fees*, and the pupils had practised some operations on the body.

I send also another *matter of fact*; on which I shall make no comments, leaving it to your medical readers to discuss the point, and make the proper and necessary enquiries; as the *Salus Populi* is at stake on this controverted point. Sarah Martha Holmes, daughter of T. Holmes, blacksmith, Brook-street, Ratcliff, was inoculated five years ago by Mr. James Horsford, Ratcliff-highway, with the Cow-pox, who told the parents, he would forfeit his head if the child ever caught it in the natural way: two years after she slept in the same room with another child who had the natural Small-pox very bad: she was deemed perfectly safe; but last Whitsuntide went to Bow-fair (in which vicinity the Small-pox then raged), sickened the next day, had a confluent sort, and died the one and twentieth day; just seven years old. The disorder has of late raged uncommonly round the Metropolis, from what cause I do not pretend to investigate; I only beg to remark, that there seems no care taken to prevent contagion; in particular, the funerals of the poorer sort are generally carried to church-yards just as the congregation are coming out on Sunday afternoons; when in summer they must be in a heated state, particularly in the large parishes, where most funerals are of course. The attending friends must carry away the *Miasma*. I have several times been sensible of the scent; indeed on the last Sunday, from a corpse already in a putrescent state. I know, in some country places, burials of the Small-pox are permitted only in the night. SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, Sept.* 10.

I SEND you an old and curious inventory, and likewise extracts from a deed made in the reign of King Richard II. both of which are in my possession; but the latter, through age, is in so bad a state of preservation, that it is impossible to make a literal transcript. R. I. M.

An inventory of the goodes and chattels, laite of Rauffe Markland, of Wigan, gentleman, deceased: inventoried and praysed by James Markland, gentleman, William Leigh, James Atherton, and Richard Bullock, yeomen; the tenth daie of September, anno regni domini Jacobi primi, 1622.

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, three kyne -	7	10	0
Item, in Maye - -	2	0	0
Item, the long frame for a table	0	6	8
Item, a standing cubbard	0	13	0
Item, the greater standing bedd, and the truckle bedd, curtains, and vallens - -	2	0	0
Item, the lesser bedd, curtains, and vallens, and truckle bedd	0	26	8
Item, one dozen of quetheons, stuffed with ffethers -	0	20	0
Item, three litle tables -	0	10	0
Item, six chaires and ffyve buffet stooles - - - -	0	6	8
Item, flower chests - -	0	13	4
Item, seaven litle boxes -	0	4	0
Item, three ffether bedds, three boalsters, and fower pillowes, in waighte, ten score and twelve poundes, at ffyve pence the pounde - -	4	6	8

Item,

	£.	s.	d.
Item, one ould chaffe bedd	0	0	12
Item, two white caddowes -	0	20	0
Item, 3 coverlettes - -	0	12	0
Item, eighte blankettes -	0	8	0
Item, one baſſon and ure -	0	5	0
Item, in pewter three ſcore and twelve poundes, att 8d. the pounde - - -	2	10	6
Item, one ould chamber pott	0	0	6
Item, in pótte braſs, three ſcore and two poundes, at 4d. the pounde - - -	0	20	8
Item, in panne braſſe, fortie poundes, at 6d. the pounde	0	20	0
Item, two iron chymneys, one dryppynge panne, two fryinge pannes, 3 ſpittes, a pair of gobbarts, and other iron weare	0	26	8
Item, in coales and cannell	0	10	0
Item, 8 payre of canvas ſheetes, and 3 flaxen ſheetes -	0	33	0
Item, in napkins, boarde clothes, pillowe caſes, and other lynen	0	20	0
Item, in — veſſell, and earthen veſſels, 2 ſpinning wheels, and a cradle - -	0	15	0
Item, in butter and cheeſe -	0	13	0
Item, in books - -	0	10	0
Item, a little ſilver ſeale, and a little frame of armes -	0	12	0
Item, in wool and lynen yrarne	0	23	0
Item, in bruſhes and whiſketts	0	0	8
Item, ffower ſilver ſpoons -	0	20	0
Item, a payre of tables -	0	0	12
Item, a lookynge glaſſe, &c.	0	3	4
In apparell - - -	3	6	0
Summa t'alis	41	0	0

James Markland, 1622.
William Leigh.
James Atherton.
Richard Bullock.

An antient deed, &c.

Ricardus de Forde, doth aſſign and yield over unto Johannes de Marcland, his heirs and aſſigns, ſundry lands and edifices, ſituate in "Villâ de Wygane," which were formerly poſſeſſed by Ricardus de Marcland: this he will aſſert before all men, and for ever declare: and for this end hath he placed his hand and ſeal. "His preſentibus; Johanne Gerard, Ricardo de Tootet, Gulielmo de Omyngton, et aliis. Datum apud Wygane, die Lunæ, proximâ poſt feſtam ſanctæ Trinitatis, et anno regni Regis Ricardi ſecundi decimo octavo."

Mr. URBAN, *Swaledale, April* 12.

AS you thought the extracts I laſt ſent you from Mrs. Scott's manuſcript letters worthy printing (ſee p. 218), I now ſend you a few more. M. F.

Extracts the fourth (no date).

"..... I underſtand that ..... does not go to ſea again, and I don't wonder at it; I think

'*Nothing can make the merchant to either India fly,* [poverty.'
'*But being ſcared at the ſpectre of pale*

I would leave the ſea to thoſe who have ne'er a great.—..... muſt have had a great ſtock of natural tenderneſs, to have been proof againſt the roughneſs of a ſailor's education, which generally makes their hearts as hard as the ſtock-fiſh they live upon; both are cured by cold, but the fiſh are the leſs frozen of the two, for they can be ſoftened; however, *my brothers* are not hardened by becoming tars, ſo ..... is not the only inſtance of its being ineffectual ....

"I am much obliged to you for your kind expreſſions on Mr. Scott's employment: it is certainly a very great thing to him, and, I hope, will be no ill fortune to his Pupil *, *who is an extremely fine lad*, though hitherto not much improved by education. Mr. Scott's underſtanding ſecures his taking wiſe means to make amends for paſt neglects; and I am ſure the Prince will imbibe none but good principles from him, which is a great point; then, his preſent intention is to order his learning in ſuch a manner, as will take him up more time than the generality of people would give to any thing that might be tolerably executed with leſs; but he is ſo ſenſible of the importance of his charge, that he will make it his whole ſtudy and care; and, indeed, he has no eaſy taſk, to fulfil the expectations of all his friends; the confidence they have in him is ſo great, that all his care can ſcarcely anſwer it; they will expect almoſt impoſſible improvements from him. The reception he received at Cliefden, on his firſt going, was ſuch as muſt make the place as agreeable to him as poſſible; courtiers always ape their princes, ſo that the civilities to him were univerſal; nor were thoſe who moſt diſliked his being there, behindhand in their outward rejoicings. As for the manner of his obtaining this place, it was odd enough; for it was, in a manner, concluded on before he knew any thing of it. Such a perſon had been long thought neceſſary, but no one was fixed on: ſome of the firſt men amongſt us, for rank and abilities, who were Mr. Scott's friends, agreed between each other, that he was the fitteſt for the truſt of any body they knew; and, without mentioning it to him, it was propoſed to his Royal Highneſs, who, having regard to their recommendation, did not diſapprove, but took

* This Pupil was *his preſent Majeſty.*

long

a long time to enquire concerning him, which he did of great numbers, and from all heard so much to his advantage, that he declared he approved their proposal, and promised every thing should be to the satisfaction of his friends. It was feared *the other Court* might object to a choice made without consulting his M——, but the Head of the Ministry, on being asked whether any such thing would be, answered, that *undoubtedly it would have been so*, had they chosen one who could have been of no service to them in any respect; but that he did not imagine but the choice they had made would give sufficient content, and remove all objections that could arise. The great number of years his father was in a public character in the service of this Crown, and the proofs the late King had of his attachment to him before he came to this throne, as well as their friendship together, may not make him the worse looked upon. The Princess Sophia was Mr. Scott's godmother, and the late Queen was his brother's, which, I think, should smooth a wrinkle or two *in one brow*. The Prince, it is plain, has not harboured malice for a box on the ear that Mr. Scott gave him, on his Highness's endeavouring to pull him off Princess Sophia's lap (when they were boys together); on which that Princess turned to the people around, and bid them, from that little incident, learn the temper of the English. 'While this child was kindly used, you see, nothing could be in a better temper; but no sooner was he treated in a manner he thought unbecoming, than the effects of anger and resentment appeared; and the English are all so.' I have often admired her Highness's knowledge of our Nation in this, and the useful reflection inspired by so trifling a circumstance. Mr. Scott is in the house in the country, and is of the lord of the bedchamber's table....."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

YOUR Correspondent (page 704), endeavours to prove, from various arguments, that the Swallow-tribe do not, as is generally supposed, uit this country in the Autumn, and turn in Spring; but rather supposes, at, like the bat, they retire to some ug recess, where they are secure from e inclemencies of the weather. Now, it evidently appears, that, if ey spent the winter in such situations, ey would undoubtedly make their appearance in Spring, in fine, mild ather; which is evidently not always e case. The chimney swallow, *hirundo rustica*, made its first appearance on the 5th of April, 1801, when the weather was cold and frosty, and the thermometer 33½. It was about the time of the year that Swallows usually appear.

The house martin, *hirundo urbica*, usually makes its first appearance about the third or fourth week in April; and the swift, *hirundo apus*, about the beginning of May.

Did these birds, as your correspondent supposes, remain in a torpid state during winter, their re-appearance in Spring would be more irregular, and more dependent on the mildness of the season; and it is also probable that a few days of continued mild weather in Winter would seldom fail to bring them out.

It is obvious to every one who is attentive to natural history, that towards the middle of August Swifts are observed in greater numbers than usual, soaring very high in the air, in large flocks, and uttering a loud cry. These congregations continue for eight or ten days, after which time they are no more seen.

Is it not, then, in the highest degree probable, that they assemble for the purpose of migration? Otherwise, their disappearance would not be so sudden.

The early departure of Swifts from this country arises, probably, from the length of their journey, as they are supposed to winter in the remote regions of Asia. This supposition is very probable, both from the extent of the bird's wings in proportion to the bulk of its body, and from its visiting the Cape, for a few days, about the latter end of August, and renewing its flight in a direction nearly E. S. E. which is a well-known fact. The chimney swallow disappears about Michaelmas, previous to which time it may be seen in great numbers roosting on rocks by the sea side, and it generally departs a few days after these assemblages.

Previous to the departure of the house martin, which is about the first or second week in October, they generally assemble in great numbers about the banks of the Thames between Gravesend and the Nore, and in a few days disappear. I never found that any variations of the season made the smallest difference as to the time of their departure.

From

From what has been said above, we *must* conclude, that the Swallow-tribe *do* leave this country in Autumn, to seek a sustenance in a less rigorous climate; and it is probable, the house martin and chimney swallow retire to the Western coast of Africa, as we have been repeatedly assured by creditable mariners, that they have seen them many hundred miles out at sea, both in their passage thither in Autumn, and on their return to this country in Spring.

Yours, &c. T.

White Sparrows.

Rara avis in terris.

Mr. Urban, *Chelsea, Aug.* 1.

IT might be an object of curious enquiry among our ornithologists, to investigate, if possible, the probable causes of certain anomalous effects. I consider the subjects of this little note as two striking specimens of such effects. When I visited Chislehurst, in Kent, a week ago, I soon heard, that Mr. Dunn, inn-keeper of Sidcup, had two cream-coloured, half-fledged sparrows. I ridiculed the information; but, before I quitted the vicinity, I resolved to examine into the truth, and, Sir, I found it to be correct. *I saw, at Mr. Dunn's house, two young* white *sparrows.*

He bought them of a stupid labourer for a pint of beer; and, I am assured, he now expects 10*l.* for his purchase. My name I transmit in full confidence, but shall subscribe publicly my initials. W. B.

Mr. Urban, *York, Aug.* 12.

Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of Ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desart air.
Gray.

AMONG the various phænomena of the human mind, there are not any that more excite our interest, than the developement of uncommon powers of intellect by its own native energy; and if it happens that the moral has kept equal pace with the mental progress, our esteem is engaged at the same time that our admiration is excited. An extraordinary instance of this kind having lately fallen under my observation, I beg leave, through the channel of your widely-circulated Magazine, to communicate a few of the particulars to your readers; being persuaded, that there are many whom the story will interest, some, whose mistaken ideas of the vast superiority of wealth and station, it may help to correct, and a few, perhaps, to whom it may open new sources of consolation in the day of sorrow and distress.

A few weeks ago, a copy of verses was put into my hands by a young woman, a friend of the writer's, who said she had called upon poor Charlotte Richardson, and finding her weeping and writing about the death of her husband, had taken the verses away, for she thought that studying and writing made her worse; adding, "but I have brought them to shew you, they are such pretty lines." Upon reading them, I was entirely of this young woman's opinion, that they were indeed pretty lines; that they evinced great sensibility of heart, a mind softened and refined by the benign influences of genuine piety, and enlarged and elevated by the hopes and promises of the gospel: and I was the more astonished, having known Charlotte Richardson from her infancy, and being perfectly convinced, that neither the education she had received, nor the subsequent situations in which she had been placed, could possibly have supplied any of the ordinary means of mental cultivation. I enquired if she had written any thing more; and a small manuscript book of poems was brought to me, many of which had so much merit, not, indeed, as faultless pieces of poetry, but as the simple effusions of a very feeling and a pious mind, that I determined to make a selection from them, to publish by subscription, for the Author's benefit. At first, it was merely my intention to obtain subscriptions from a few friends; but it being suggested to me, that, by means of your Magazine, and some other of the periodical publications, a wider range might, perhaps, be taken, I shall first trouble you with an outline of the Author's history, and afterwards subjoin a specimen of her poetry *.

Charlotte Richardson was born in the city of York, in March, 1775, and was early distinguished for her quickness and docility by the conductors of a Sunday-school; and three years afterwards, a vacancy happening in what is denominated the Grey-coat-school (from the uniform worn by the children), she was admitted into it. In this school, the girls being intended for working servants, they are kept

* See our Poetical department, p. 846.

very

very close to the worsted-wheel, the line-wheel, and to every branch of domestic education, and are merely taught to read their Bible, and so much writing and arithmetic as shall enable them to keep an ordinary account. She left the school in July 1790, having attained her 16th year; was placed in service, and soon afterwards lost her mother, the only parent she had ever known. In her three first services she was not well treated, and encountered many difficulties; but, at length, the writer of this article was instrumental in recommending her to a cook-maid's place in the small family of a widow lady, where she received four pounds yearly wages, and where her good qualities were more duly appreciated. She continued in this place some years, during which time she lost her only brother. This unfortunate youth had been rendered a cripple by a blow received in childhood: he was afterwards bound apprentice to a shoemaker, was very cruelly treated by his master, and, at length, found an asylum in the city poor-house, where he died. Here, in the poor-house, he was visited, as often as the could obtain leave of her mistress, by his affectionate sister and only friend; who unceasingly endeavoured to pour the balm of consolation on his afflicted spirit; who procured for him every little comfort she could afford, and who cheated him, and supported herself, by the assured hope of a joyful immortality. When he was dead, she borrowed two guineas of her mistress (which were afterwards faithfully repaid), in order that he might be buried decently! During this period, several of the little pieces were written, which will form a part of the intended selection. Her library consisted of a Bible, a Common Prayer Book, the Whole Duty of Man, the Pilgrim's Progress, and one or two other books of like description; but having money sometimes given her to go to the Theatre, she saved it from time to time, and bought herself Gray's Poems, Goldsmith's Poems, and the Death of Abel; and, in addition to these, she accidentally met with the Vicar of Wakefield, and one volume of Lady Julia Mandeville.

She married, in October 1802, a young man of the name of Richardson, to whom she had long been attached: he was a shoemaker, and having some little property of his own, which enabled him to open a shop, and it being on both sides an union of affection, a gleam of prosperity shone for a while upon their humble dwelling; but at length the husband was attacked by a consumption, and, after lingering many months, she was left a widow early in the year 1804, with an infant at the breast, two months old. Their little property had been consumed during his long illness, and she found herself once more without a relative in the world, save the helpless babe, who in vain was cast upon its afflicted mother (herself worn down by fatigue and sorrow) for its future support. For some time the infant appeared healthy, and was in every respect a most lovely babe, lively and intelligent beyond his age; but for the last six months he has been in a most deplorable state of suffering, requiring the attendance of his mother night and day; and at this time he is nearly quite blind, owing to a complaint in the head. She has begun a little school; and if the proposed subscription should prove successful, so as to defray the expence of printing, and to leave a residue, that shall enable her to procure assistance in nursing the sick child, there is little doubt of her being able to procure a decent maintenance*.

Yours, &c. CATHARINE CAPPE.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 13.

IF a Clergyman does not believe the Athanasian Creed (see p. 520), of course he cannot read it in the Church service; for, by so doing, he utters what is in his own opinion a direct falsehood; he either teaches his congregation to believe what he himself thinks untrue, or, if they know his private sentiments concerning it, invites them to speak falsely with him in this instance, and, as far as his example avails, licences them to speak falsely in every other: but, supposing a Clergyman does not believe this Creed, can he consistently with honour and a good conscience continue in the ministry of our Church? Surely not; for was he not ordained on condition of his believing it? We will not suppose that he disbelieved it at the very time he signed the 8th article; we cannot suspect any one guilty of such shame-

* We understand that this interesting selection will make its appearance as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are received, at a crown each, to defray the expence of printing.

less

less conduct; but if he changes his opinion afterwards, is he not bound to relinquish what he received on condition of his holding his former opinion? It is plainly the intention of the Church that her Articles should be acknowledged by all her ministers, not merely at the time of their admission, but as long as they exercise their ministry. It has often surprized me that persons who would not on any account subscribe the Articles again, (such as Archd. Blackburne, see p. 698) yet made no scruple of holding preferments and exercising offices to which they were entitled by a former subscription. For my own part, if I could not at this instant with a safe conscience sign and say over again all that I went through on the day of my ordination, I should think myself acting the part of a dishonest man; if I wore the surplice again, or received my Church stipend another year.

But a man may believe this Creed himself, and yet think it better unread: and this I have no doubt is the case with those Divines of the first respectability, whose names your correspondent has heard mentioned among those who disused it. Now these gentlemen would act consistently with their principles in exerting their influence to bring about an alteration in the Liturgy in this respect; but till such alteration be adopted and established by the authority of the Church, I think they are wrong in departing from its present rules. They have certainly declared before the Bishop, that they would "conform to the Liturgy as it is now by law established." They have most probably "openly and publicly before the congregation declared their unfeigned assent and consent to the use of all things contained and prescribed" in the book of the Common Prayer. In my opinion, the bare mention of these circumstances is a sufficient answer to your correspondent's enquiry. However respectable the persons may be who think proper to act contrary to this solemn declaration, I trust your Correspondent will pay more respect to his own promise and the authority of the Church. He will read this Creed at the times appointed, for this plain reason, because he has promised to read it; whether he think it useful or not, is nothing to the purpose. It never could be expected that all the persons who should make the above declaration would think the Liturgy quite perfect, and not wish one particular to be altered. The intent of those declarations was, no doubt, that each individual should submit his private judgment to the general opinion of the Church, for the sake of that uniformity which is so desirable; and this he may do without the least impeachment of his integrity, if he thinks the Liturgy, as it now stands, may be used lawfully. To exemplify what I mean; if he disbelieve the Athanasian Creed, he cannot think it lawful in him to read it; and, in that case, it would be an unjustifiable compliance to promise to conform to the Liturgy, which directs it to be read: but there cannot be any thing unlawful in declaring what he believes true; and though he might think it better not to declare it in this manner, yet it is an indifferent point, in which it is far from unbecoming to bow to the authority of his fathers and brethren. He may honestly make the promise; but, when made, he cannot honestly break it.

For my own part, I approve of the use of the Athanasian Creed, and should be sorry to lose it out of our Liturgy. But I have been endeavouring to shew, that even those who differ from me in this respect may still use it if they believe its truth; but if their disbelief of it prevents their using it, let them act like honest men; let them read neither that nor any thing else as ministers of our Church. J. H. C.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 2.

In no country under heaven, I believe, are laws better made for the security of property than our own. I often think when sitting under my humble roof (a small freehold) that it is my own, I can do what I please with it, and leave it as fancy directs me at my decease. In regard to real property, or what is more commonly understood, houses and land, which have no limited time for the duration of property in them, but go to our heirs for ever; the laws have pointed out the eldest son shall be such heir or owner upon the decease of the parent, unless such parent by will directs it otherwise. It is the misapplication of those laws which so frequently occasion the contention in families relating to property. The distinction in favour of an eldest son is, I believe, founded upon antient usage; all the landed property in this kingdom belonging antiently

antiently to lords or great men, and was intended to ſupport their dignity; and upon the like principle, the ſame does, and ſhould ſtill exiſt to ſupport our preſent Nobility. But I have often remarked the abſurdity of ſimple individuals, and often where the eſtate is very ſmall and inconſiderable, ſtrictly adhering to this principle, and leave the whole of their real property to the eldeſt ſon, in total excluſion of any participation thereof by any of the younger branches of the family: and in order to make ſome proviſion for the latter, charge their real eſtate with the payment of legacies out of it; in conſequence of which, the eldeſt ſon is generally obliged to ſell the eſtate immediately after his father's death to pay them, and the original intention of the teſtator in preſerving the eſtate in his own family entirely fruſtrated. Should the teſtator leave the whole of ſuch real property to his eldeſt ſon, and, being poſſeſſed of very little other property, leave the younger branches of the family to ſhift for themſelves: and I have ſeen ſeveral inſtances of this nature, particularly where the younger part of the family were females, who ought in point of humanity be entitled to a great ſhare of protection: how will that man anſwer to the wiſe Diſpoſer of the univerſe for the talent committed to him? I was much pleaſed ſome years ago upon being preſent in a family, where the youngeſt girl aſked her mother (who was a widow and looking at her watch) to give her her gold watch when ſhe was married. "No, my dear," was the anſwer of the mother; "your ſiſter Mary is the eldeſt, and ſhe muſt have it:" "Why ſo, mama; am not I your child, and of equal value to you with my ſiſter Mary, or are you ſure ſhe will do better than me? ſhould there be any difference made between us becauſe my ſiſter was born a year or two before me?" The reply of the child ſtruck every one very forcibly, and needed no comment.

Upon a ſimilar principle is founded the injuſtice of diſtinction in families, (with the exception only as I have before obſerved of our Nobility) and which too frequently occaſions perpetual diſſenſions among them upon the death of their parent. I have lately been an eye-witneſs in three families, in which the parent gave all his real property to his eldeſt ſon, with the intention of preſerving the ſame in his own family: and a twelve-month had ſcarcely elapſed after the good man's death before two of them were ſecretly diſpoſed of, and no opportunity given to any other branches of the family to become a purchaſer of the ſame, who wiſhed ſo to have done; and the third eſtate alluded to, the old gentleman before his deceaſe ſhewed me his improvements and immenſe expence he had been at reſpecting them, and at the ſame time intimated the benefit his eldeſt ſon would derive from it: however, in about two years after his death, the eſtate with all its improvements went to the hammer; and I really believe the improvements alone, as he termed them, would have made a decent proviſion for a younger child, having a large family. I am not a great friend for the laws of Gavelkind (as the cuſtom in Kent); but the beſt regulation I ever obſerved made by a teſtator was, the marſhaling out his property, giving the choice of his eſtate to his eldeſt ſon at a ſtipulated value; and if he declined, ſo on to the the youngeſt; and if all declined, then to be ſold, and the produce of all his property equally divided amongſt his children, without any diſtinction; and really, in this enlightened age, I may venture to aſſert, ſuch will was founded upon the moſt ſubſtantial juſtice.

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 5.

IF you ſhould deem the following worth a place in your valuable and inſtructive Miſcellany, you will oblige a conſtant reader.

On the evening of the 11th of Auguſt, I perceived a column of miſt or fog to ariſe from the top of an elm-tree that ſtands behind the houſe in a neighbouring field. It firſt appeared very diminutive, but increaſed to about two feet above the top of the tree: this continued about half a minute, then diſappeared for about the ſame ſpace of time, and then returned again. It continued in this manner, on and off, for the ſpace of an hour, when it became too dark to ſee it any more. I ſhall be much obliged to any of your numerous correſpondents, who can inform me what could have given riſe to ſuch an extraordinary phænomenon. I ſometimes attributed it to electricity, and ſometimes to a ſtrong exhalation from the leaves of the tree, but could not reconcile myſelf to either of theſe ſuppoſitions. F.

Meteorological Diary for August 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5' W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.
1	29.44	S	60	59				3	1	L.	29.44	St	66	68			2	2	V.L.	
2	.31	S	60	60			1	3			.38	S	68	70			2	2	L.	☽
3	.54	R	61	61					4		.61	R	66	69				4	V.L.	☌ ☽ ♃
4	.72	R	58	61					4		.72	St	66	70				3	1	L.	
5	.36	St	64	65				2	2	R.B.	.51	R	70	70				2	2	R.B.	☽ gr. D. S.
6	.53	St	60	58				2	2	V.L.	.58	St	66	67	1			3	R.B.	☽ in apogee
7	.71	St	58	57				2	2	V.L.	.71	St	67	66				4	L.	☽ in ☍
8	.68	S	60	58				4		L.	.68	St	66	69				3	1	V.L.	
9	.72	R	62	62				3	1	L.	.73	St	69	72				1	3	L.	
10	.83	R	63	62	1				3	V.L.	.91	St	70	70	1				3	No.	☉
11	.91	St	60	59	1				3	No.	.91	S	71	71				3	1	V.L.	
12	.67	S	62	61			1	3		L.	.61	S	73	75				4		L.	
13	.65	St	63	59	3				1	R.B.	.73	R	68	68	1				3	R.B.	☽ in eq. A.
14	.81	St	61	59	3				1	L.	.81	St	66	65	1				3	R.B.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
15	.85	R	56	53				2	2	V.L.	.85	St	64	64	1				3	L.	
16	.76	S	59	60				1	3	V.L.	.76	St	66	69				2	2	V.L.	
17	.82	R	61	59			3	1		No.	.82	St	69	68	1				3	V.L.	☾ .
18	.72	S	62	62				2	2	No.	.66	S	67	70				2	2	V.L.	
19	.41	St	60	56	2				2	L.	.41	St	64	62	1				3	L.	☽ gr. Dec. N.
20	.41	St	60	59	2	2				L.	.53	R	68	65	3	1				R.B.	
21	.76	St	61	57		2	2			R.B.	.81	R	61	60			2	2		L.	☽ in ♈
22	.94	St	58	57					4	No.	.94	St	61	63					4	V.L.	☽ in perigee
23	30.01	R	60	62	1				3	L.	30.01	St	65	67	1				3	V.L.	
24	.01	St	63	62	1				3	L.	.09	S	68	69	1				3	L.	●
25	29.81	S	62	61				1	3	V.L.	29.81	St	70	70				1	3	R.B.	☽ in Eq. D.
26	.74	S	63	61				2	2	No.	.71	S	69	68				2	2	L.	☌ ☽ ☿
27	.71	St	62	61					4	L.	.71	Ss	69	71					4	L.	☌ ☽ ♀, ☌ ☽ ♄,
28	.71	St	63	62				1	3	V.L.	.71	St	66	67				2	2	L.	[☌ ☽ ☌, ☽ g. l. S.
29	.71	St	64	62				2	2	No.	.81	R	67	68	1				3	L.	
30	.81	St	62	61			1	3		V.L.	.73	S	69	72				3	1	V.L.	
31	.69	S	63	61				2	2	L.	.51	S	68	71				2	2	V.L.	☽, ☌ ☽ ♃

My observations on the Sun this month are not numerous; but I believe no phenomena on the interior surface of this luminous globe have escaped notice. The large spot seen on the 30th of last month was, when observed on the 4th of this, advanced very near the periphery of the Sun's Western limb; on the 6th it was not visible, having gone off this side the disk; two well-defined spots were near the centre, and *faculæ* about the Western limb. The internal parts of the *penumbræ* were remarkably luminous, not unlike the appearance observed last month. On the 10th there were some small spots destitute of *penumbræ*. The latter end of the month afforded some fine *maculæ*; on the 29th there were three drawing very near the Western limb, which appeared very dark in the middle, accompanied with very beautiful *penumbræ*; *faculæ* were visible both on the Eastern and Western verge of the solar disk.

T. Squire.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 20.

Being a constant reader of your valuable Magazine, I cannot entertain a doubt that you are anxiously solicitous for the support of the Christian Religion, and must regard with strong disapprobation, any practice that has an evident tendency to prevent many parishes in the country from having a place to assemble in for the public worship of Almighty God. Let me therefore request your attention to a grievance that has been long complained of, and is universally

fally acknowledged, though no ſteps have been taken to remove it. I mean the ſhameful defalcations that never fail to be made from the ſums which are obtained by the charitable collections for repairing or rebuilding thoſe ſacred edifices which the piety of our anceſtors erected at a very large expence, and which by length of time are become ruinous and decayed.

I do not wiſh to give you the trouble of re-printing all that is ſet forth in the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine for June 1803, p. 342, and following, or September 1804, p. 186, November 1804, p. 331. Thoſe who are deſirous of ſeeing the particulars at large of the charges on Briefs may conſult thoſe Magazines in the pages abovementioned; but I ſhall content myſelf with mentioning the information which is given by an Eſſex Farmer of the ſum obtained by a Brief for Dagenham Church, which was 68l. 10s. 8d.; whereas the expence of procuring, diſpenſing, and collecting a Brief amounts to 330l. The ſum received at Dagenham being ſo inadequate to the expence, a ſecond Brief was wanted; and in conſequence of the tower's falling after it was begun to be taken down, and doing great miſchief to the church, the ſecond eſtimate amounted to 2431l. 9s. 4d. But, after the pariſhioners had waited a long time in anxious expectation of receiving enough from the new collection to enable them to ſet about rebuilding their church, they were at length brought in debtors to the undertakers of Briefs. This is, in my opinion, a moſt intolerable piece of oppreſſion, and loudly calls for immediate redreſs. I can eaſily conceive that the undertakers of Briefs had rather any pariſh that applies ſhould have three or four Briefs than one; becauſe the more there are, the more money goes into their pockets: but there is great reaſon to think that, if ſomething is not done very ſpeedily to put this buſineſs on a better footing, the ſums collected will not be ſufficient to pay the enormous charges of the undertakers, which few perſons would be ſorry for, were it not to be attended with a much worſe conſequence; I mean, the total loſs of the only method hitherto practiſed of making general collections throughout the kingdom in a legal way, and ſanctioned by Royal Authority, for repairing or rebuilding churches. It has been ſaid, that many years ago one of our Lord Chancellors, who was a ſteady friend to the Chriſtian Religion, was earneſtly deſirous to have the fees aboliſhed with which Church Briefs are burthened, and offered to give up his own; but the officers under him ſaid, they bought their places, and were therefore not to be expected to give up theirs. What they ſaid was reaſonable: but ſurely this is a caſe worthy the attention of the Legiſlature, who might indemnify the preſent poſſeſſors of ſuch places, and put an end to them after their deaths. The exalted character of the preſent Lord High Chancellor muſt lead us to believe that the fees of office are with him as nothing when compared with the intereſts of Charity and Religion. The Moſt Reverend and Right Reverend Prelates could not fail to concur heartily in ſuch a meaſure; and it is to be preſumed there is virtue enough in both Houſes of Parliament to give it the ſanction of Law.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

The PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N° LXXXVIII.

WINDSOR CASTLE, *continued.*

AMONG the many Pictures introduced of late into the Royal apartments is a ſeries of repreſentations of ſome of the moſt remarkable events which took place during the reign of Edward III. The Artiſt, who on ſome occaſions has been ſtyled "the Prince of modern Painters," ſhews in theſe ſubjects at leaſt a deſire to make them appear in coſtumic pride; yet there has evidently been more attention beſtowed to the fantaſtic wardrobe of Theatres than to our antient Sculptures or Paintings. Of all the periods diſtinguiſhing the excellence of Engliſh Art, there is no point of time we can ſo well refer to for information on this head as in Edward's day: the performances both of the chiſel and pencil are ſtill numerous, and in good preſervation, either in our religious buildings or in the cabinets of the curious; theſe latter repoſitories ſtoring up the beautiful Miſſals, &c. On this conſideration, how can we account for our hiſtoric delineator touching ſo lightly on national documents, and marking with a zealous hand all the extravagance and whim found in the warehouſes of maſquerade tinſel and gewgaw finery! I ſhall, in the preſent inſtance, only refer to one of the Pictures: the ſcene, the

the interior of a ſacred ſtructure, wherein we ſee the great characters of the Edwardian Court brought together in devotional ceremony. The architecture, the decorations, are totally irrelevant not only to the taſte of the age (many wonderful edifices of the 14th century awaiting in every part of the kingdom our admiration), but to monaſtic arrangement. Was ever a crowd of pioufly diſpoſed perſonages ſo confuſedly parceled out; a Catholic Altar ſo ſet forth; Catholic Prieſts ſo robed, or Edward and his train ſo arrayed? The female diviſions of the noble throng diſplay their charms in draperies purely fancied by the ingenious Artiſt; and how great the pity ſo much fine colouring, drawing, and effect, ſhould fall a ſacrifice to that contempt which is ſo generally evinced for the ſtudy of our Antiquities!

I now come to the painful part of my obſervations. Pacing from chamber to chamber, I arrived at length at thoſe conſtituting the Henry and Elizabeth galleries, &c. where, as I have repeatedly obſerved, ſo much delightful interior room-finiſhings were to be met with, and how ſeverely I ſuffered at witneſſing their extermination. Still let me dwell on the ſubject; for, in truth, I cannot eaſily baniſh it from my mind. Thoſe works being once gone, where can we find other the like authorities for our ſtudy in matters of this ſort? Say we are Commanded to imitate the accommodations and elegant fitting up of apartments in our antient mode; where fly for ſpecimens? to what old caſtle or manſion bend the eye?—Humph!—I may be comforted, in the opinion of ſome, perhaps, who can thus adviſe: "Tut, man, as the exteriors of our new buildings, done upon the preſumptive plan of being after our old Pointed arch manner, are, in fact, little more than mere hints at ſuch ſpecies of conſtruction, even run on the ſame principle within doors; give way to your own notions how ſuch works *ought* to have been perfected, had our Anceſtors been bleſſed with Taſte; and demonſtrate to us, who are bleſſed with Taſte, every thing in this line that is refined, ſupreme, and enlightened. To work! to work!"

Moving towards the gateway dividing the upper and lower wards, in the way I took a parting look at Edward's Round Tower, at leaſt in its preſent form, as whiſpers are abroad that this Tower is to be carried up 50 feet more in height; of courſe there will be an infinity of new parts introduced to make out the face of ſo much maſonry. However, my belief that ſuch an undertaking will not be carried into effect, is ſuperior to my apprehenſion that it will be carried into effect. Examining the Weſt front of the above dividing gate-way, a ſomething impreſſed me that all was not right. My recollection failed me when I turned my thoughts to former viſits, to ſet my obſervations then and now at odds. I will ſtart a queſtion. Has this front been improved upon of late, that is, by repair, or alteration? It will be gratifying, certainly, to have this affair fully explained, as well as be the means of adding much conſequence to the tenor of this ſurvey. I am not over-impatient on this head; therefore let the tale come when it moſt *conveniently* may.

Tomb Houſe. While intent on ſcrutinizing this building, I found that I had brought on me ſeveral ſuſpicious eyes; ſome authoritative enquiries were put to me, and by me anſwered with all due reſpect and caution. In return I took upon me to become an interrogator alſo. From this office I derived no benefit for all my "whys and wherefores" about the mullions of the windows, the parapets, &c. The unſeemly condition of the interior of this ſepulchral chapel, ſad emblem of poor Wolſey's degraded ſtate, had no other return than frowns and hum's contemptuous. As proper hints, whether agreeable or otherwiſe, ſhould never be diſregarded, I in this inſtance imagined it would be moſt adviſeable to defer this part of my ſurvey until a future opportunity, when all queries, if what we hear is true, on the ſubject of alteration, may be anſwered even by the appearance of the walls themſelves. So much for ſeaſonable reflection!

St. George's Chapel. The Weſt Front, which is beyond diſpute a very fine elevation, ſeems to be entirely diſregarded; or elſe, why is the door of entrance in the centre ſuffered to remain for ever ſhut, and not, as in other holy ſtructures, thrown open upon all occaſions of devotion? Nay, upon the moſt ſolemn ſervices, even ſuch as gave riſe to its foundation, is this grand obligatory introduction diſpenſed with?

And

And for what reaſon, I trow? A few, low, unintereſting tenements (convenient they are, doubtleſs, to lodge ſome inferior members of the Chapel) have been reared up before this principal paſs; and, it may be, their humble roofs find more favour from the hand of Dilapidation than the fated Tudor Gallery, which ſeems to fall even without a ſigh! The changes made in this front are in the Weſt windows of the North and South aiſles, by the loſs of mullions and tracery: the openings from this deprivation are neceſſitated to be barricadoed up, like unto ſome priſon-houſe of dreary caſt. So much for Improvement!

South Front. I quickly encountered a ſomething new done on this front; and that nothing leſs than a porch. Although this porch is of very circumſcribed dimenſions, yet it is made the principal entrance at all times, and even on the moſt ſolemn and important ceremonials. It ſeems this little paſſport to great renown was finiſhed out of hand previous to the late Inſtallation, in order to add a ſpark of ſplendour to the auguſt Aſſemblage; but, it muſt ſurely be allowed, a very ſmall portion of that day's blaze was emitted to the illuſtrious characters as they made their way, when each, from the reſtricted opening, was conſtrained to bow the head before the Ceremonial of the Order required them ſo to do. At any rate, one good effect was produced, no leſs than reviving an antient cuſtom at entering into a religious pile, that of bowing; which, with godly-diſpoſed perſons, might be taken for an act of profound devotion! After all, it is to be regretted that ſo noble an entrance is overlooked at the Weſt front, which gives admittance to ſuch a gorgeous ſcene, not alone when Royal proceſſions take place, but at each attendance of daily prayer. I wave giving an opinion of this Porch, and for the ſame reaſon as I declined any ſtricture on its fellow erection on the North ſide of the upper ward; being deſirous to leave that good turn to others more partial to new than old ſpecimens of Architecture.

Interior of the Chapel. The pavement has been new laid, and in the modern way; that got rid of was remarkable for the number and variety of ſepulchral ſtones, inlaid with highly-curious and valuable braſſes, rendering a choice diſplay of hiſtorical and characteriſtic memorials, and at the ſame time admirably accompanying the riſing walls on every ſide. What became of theſe relicks I ſhall not ſet about to declare; why need I indeed expreſs any concern for their loſs, other than as an Antiquary? No line of anceſtry is broken to which I am a diſtant branch. What is it to me who were the antient Religious of the pile, or how their robes adorned them; ſuch members being out of recollection, and ſuch veſtments uſeleſs. It is ever deſirable to reconcile things, however.—I now call to mind the Stone-gallery, or Rood-loft, which ſprung from the Eaſt and Weſt piers of the North tranſept, and directly oppoſite to Sir Reginald Bray's Chapel. This gallery, I well remember, was a bold and maſterly performance, and conſidered by thoſe profeſſional people to whom I owe my early knowledge of Architecture to be one of the firſt efforts of maſonic power remaining in the Country. The removal of this flight of conſummate ſkill was the firſt object that fell under the general decree of Alteration which has pervaded this Chapel for ſome years paſt. This occurrence, indeed, ſhould have been noted among the introductory particulars in the firſt Number of theſe Windſor obſervations.

The great Weſt window, now beaming with ſuch religious and hiſtoric light, in figures of Saints, Knights, and Kings, contained in traceries the moſt delightful to the eye that can poſſibly be imagined, will, ſoon, very ſoon, bear another ſemblance: its vaſt opening is, according to common report, to be cleared of all theſe charming particulars, like unto the great Eaſt window, filled, in conſequence, with an enormous Painting of the Reſurrection; to make room for another prodigious-ſized glaſs ſtained labour, of The Day of Judgment. Finding the two Weſt windows in the South and North aiſles had got rid of thoſe inſignificant paintings which had been put up when firſt their mullions were deſtroyed (as already told), I became rather calm in my ſilent reprehenſions, as two very good tranſparencies of the Nativity ſupply their places. If we muſt have modern objects conjoined with thoſe ſo directly oppoſite, at leaſt it is more endurable to have reſpectable things thus introduced. There is a painting on pannels in the South aiſle of the choir, that has lately been *reſtored*, as

it

it is termed. Of its condition before ſuch attention was beſtowed, ſee Carter's Antient Sculpture and Painting, Vol. I. Adjoining theſe remains is a ſmall Monumental Chapel, wherein are ſome curious pictures relating to the decollation of St. John. The architecture and dreſſes are ſtrictly conſonant to the taſte of the 15th century when they were penciled, and are well-preſerved, having, I believe, eſcaped the hands of the Picture-repairers, or other ſuch dangerous aſſiſtants to works of Art like theſe. At the Eaſt end of this aile another painting on glaſs has been brought forward by the ſame maſter who executed the other new windows juſt enumerated. This laſt trial of ſkill in this way makes the fourth alteration in the window enrichments of the Chapel; and, as we find a fifth is in contemplation (Day of Judgment, as above-mentioned), it is not impoſſible the changeful mode may take its courſe round the whole edifice; and in proceſs of time the very compartments, tracery, and ornaments on the walls, yea, the groins themſelves, may be ſubmitted to the hands of men who may be conſidered as fully adequate to ſubſtitute features in their room, more chaſte, and more ſublime. Thus going on, until at laſt, Hollar's, Sandby, Carter's, &c. Views of this interior may be conſtrued (ſhould they be in preſervation at the time) as meer ſpecimens in perſpective, done at an hour when ſome mortal had put forth to view the model of a ſtructure to charm an admiring age, and to invite univerſal imitation.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr URBAN, *Sept.* 19.

IN reading Mr. Boſwell's Life of Dr. Johnſon, he relates his winning a ſmall bett of Lady D. Beauclerk, by aſking him as to one of his particularities, which her ladyſhip laid he durſt not do. *He* (Dr. J.) had been frequently obſerved at the club to put into his pocket the Seville oranges after he had ſqueezed the juice of them into the drink he made for himſelf. Beauclerk and Garrick talked of it to me, and ſeemed to think that he had a ſtrange unwillingneſs to be diſcovered. We could not divine what he did with them; and this was the bold queſtion to be put. I ſaw on his table the ſpoils of the preceding night, ſome freſh peels nicely ſcraped and cut in pieces. "O, ſir," ſaid I, "I now partly ſee what you do with the ſqueezed oranges which you put into your pocket at the club." Dr. J. "I have a great love for them." B. "And pray, ſir, what do you do with them? you ſcrape them, it ſeems, very neatly, and what next?" Dr. J. "I let them dry, ſir." B. "And what next." Dr. J. "Nay, ſir, you ſhall know their fate no further." B. "Then the world muſt be left in the dark! It muſt be ſaid (aſſuming a mock ſolemnity) he ſcraped them, and let them dry; but what he did with them next, he never could be prevailed upon to tell." Dr. J. "Nay, ſir, you ſhould ſay it more emphatically,—he could not be prevailed upon by his deareſt friends to tell."

Now, Mr. Urban, I think I have found out the great ſecret the Doctor meant to *hide from his deareſt friends*; and as it may be of ſervice to many of your correſpondents troubled in the ſame way, I ſhall give you an extract of a letter to Miſs Boothby, dated 31ſt Dec. 1755, from a ſmall volume of letters lately publiſhed, between Dr. Johnſon and Miſs Boothby, and ſhall call the extract

Dr. Johnſon's Receipt for Indigeſtion and Lubricity of the Bowels.

——"Give *me* leave, who have thought much on Medicine, to propoſe to you an eaſy, and I think a very probable, remedy for *indigeſtion and lubricity of the bowels*:—Take an ounce of dried orange peel finely powdered; divide it into ſcruples, and take one ſcruple at a time, in any manner; the beſt way is, perhaps, to drink a glaſs of wine after it. If you mix cinnamon or nutmeg with the powder, it were not worſe; but it will be more bulky, and ſo more troubleſome. This is a medicine not diſguſting, not coſtly, eaſily tried, and if not found uſeful eaſily left off. Do not take too much in haſte; a ſcruple once in three hours, or about five ſcruples a day, will be ſufficient to begin, or leſs if you find any averſion.—Beſt without ſugar; if ſyrup, old ſyrup of quinces, but even that I do not like; I think better of conſerve of floes."

Yours, &c. F. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Rectory Cottage, Hanwell, Sept.* 21.

IN your catalogue of the performances of the late lamented Mr. Eginton, you have omitted the elegant Moſaic window in the pariſh church

church of Hanwell, and the more finished and elaborate performance at Wanstead (a fac-simile, in stained-glass, of the celebrated Altar-piece at Magdalen-college, Oxford) both executed under the patronage of my honoured Father, to whose zeal and piety the two parishes which were committed to his care are principally indebted for their newly-erected and beautiful churches. To that of Hanwell justice has been already done in your Magazine. Perhaps one of your amateur correspondents would pay a similar compliment to the far more splendid edifice at Wanstead*; the patron of which church, Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. has (at the early age of eleven years and a few months) paid the debt of nature in the course of this week.

The parish church of Hanwell, first opened on the 11th of August 1782, had Divine Service performed in it on Sunday last, after a suspension of some weeks; during which time some judicious alterations have been made in the pews, which the increased population of the parish (more than doubled in the last 25 years) has rendered necessary. The whole has been newly painted and whitewashed; and its venerable Founder, who was present on the occasion, and preached a most edifying and excellent discourse, was pleased to pronounce the building almost, if not altogether, in its state of pristine beauty.

A mural tablet is about to be placed against the South wall (to be executed by Van Gelder) in honour of Margaretta Emilia, first lady of Sir John Orde, bart. of Carisbrook Castle in the Isle of Wight, whose family vault is under the Southern aile, immediately facing the monument of the late Frederick Commerell, esq.; whose epitaph, written by the first living scholar of this or any country, has, if I mistake not, already appeared in your Magazine.

G. H. Glasse.

Mr. Urban, *Huddersfield, July* 22.

On lately observing in one of the reviews an account of Mr. Wilmer's publication on *Hernia*, in which he recommends a new mode of the taxis, or applying a steady and long continued pressure in the reduction of the strangulated part, I was much pleased, as it nearly corresponds with a method I several years since adopted, and which I am happy to see now partly sanctioned from so respectable a quarter.

In the summer of the year 1808, I mentioned this practice to Mr. Key of Leeds, in a series of letters, privately addressed to that gentleman on some subjects treated on in his late publication: in one of these letters, alluding to Hernia, is the following passage: "Your method of taxis is to let the patient reduce the hernia himself; permit me to say, that I have, for a number of years past, in my circumscribed practice, adopted a method almost similar to this; which is making a gentle and long continued pressure, so as to be applied uniformly to the strangulated part. I was led to this practice from an idea that the contractile power of the surrounding stricture would be by it more effectually overcome." At the time of communicating this practice to Mr. Key, I was convinced of its preference to the usual modes of reduction by the taxis, and that it required only the sanction of his or some other respectable name, in order to make it known and generally adopted among Surgeons.

As few are the means of relieving those labouring under this complaint, without subjecting the patients to a hazardous and painful operation, any hint that may prove useful is of much importance to the unhappy sufferer. Impressed with this consideration, I have ventured, through the medium of your Magazine, to propose to give Mr. Wilmer all the information in this particular (if he requires it) which a limited practice is capable of supplying; for it can only be by stating facts, and comparing the cases in which this method has been successfully tried with others in which it has failed, that its merit can be fairly estimated.

Yours, &c. James Bradley.

Charge delivered by Mr. Justice Hardinge, *at* Brecon *Assizes.*

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

"The calendar which is put into my hands, even in its present state, is almost a perfect blank. In yours, I hope, it will completely vanish. It has, indeed, one felony, a theft of cattle, but which is likely to be converted into a mere trespass, or confusion of right. Here, then, I should have dismissed you (with pride of thanks to you for your exemplary vigi-

lance

* We should be very happy to have this wish of our correspondent speedily realized. Edit.

lance over the police, which has brought so light a calendar before me), had it not been for a moſt painful ſubject, upon which a ſenſe of humanity, as well as honour, compels me to detain you. I will, however, ſpare you as much as I can; we are fellow-ſufferers; I will ſpare myſelf too. The ſubject fills me with horror!

"A mother of an illegitimate child, in the month of April laſt, was tried in this Court, for the murder of that child. A verdict of perhaps unexampled compaſſion (but it is a fault which I never can blame) has enabled her to be alive at this hour. That ſhe had concealed the birth of that child, and had concealed its death, was in proof. She is now in priſon for the offence of that concealment. Impriſoned (I bluſh for the law in ſtating it) for two years! the ſevereſt puniſhment left us for that offence which is the root and principle of theſe murders. In a very few days after this acquittal, another criminal, of a ſimilar deſcription, was tried in one of the bordering counties, was convicted, and was executed.

"If theſe two facts were unaccompanied, they would be unparalleled in the hiſtory of the iſland, as far as I can learn from the annals of any Circuit, Engliſh or Welſh, and would, in that view, be alarming. But they are accompanied by other circumſtances, which are of dreadful importance. The two offenders lived, at the time of committing the offence, within a few miles of each other. Moſt of the leading facts in the two caſes were the ſame. The offence, I am ſorry to add, is of late more prevalent than ever, in England, in Wales, and in this part of it, the moſt. The difficulty of reaching it by legal proof is increaſed fifty-fold by a new Act of Parliament, paſſed upon grounds of policy, which I dare not as a judge arraign, but which I am not able to fathom. The peculiar nature of this crime, and of the motives to it, appear to me either overlooked, or ſuperficially examined.

"Theſe are the circumſtances which call upon me to ſolicit your powerful aid, in averting ſuch a reproach from the country which you inhabit; which your perſonal characters adorn, and which you are calculated, by your public as well as domeſtic worth, to civilize into all the virtues that can be required of the rich, or of the poor. If the offence comes in judgment before me, I know too well how to act upon it, that is, how to puniſh it. But the humane and Chriſtian ſpirit of prevention, which nips the offence in the bud, will be found the beſt and ſureſt policy of juſtice. I ſaid, that in you were entruſted the hopes to civilize the lower claſſes of life into virtue. The term civilize carries with it a force upon which I mean to lay ſtreſs. This offence has no root but in the barren ſoil of uneducated nature It is the guilt of ſavage ignorance; of unenlightened fear; or, perhaps, in two better words, of undiſciplined ſelf-love. The ſavage, truly defined, is a merely and brutally ſelfiſh character. He cares for nothing detached from his own perſonal figure in the whole ſyſtem of the world. If, in this generous county, a man of a ſelfiſh character is to be found (which I cannot believe), let him refute me, if he can, when I tell him, that in proportion as he indulges that propenſity, he approaches downwards to the Indian, with his torturing ſcalp in his hand, or to the cannibal, who eats the man he has ſlain.

"This crime never occurs in the higher claſſes of life. It is the guilt of the poor alone, and almoſt univerſally in the pale of domeſtic ſervitude. It ſprings from a diſtempered conſcience; a deſperate and frantic remorſe; a fear of poverty, or of ſhame. Two principles cover theſe motives; one of them is a total abſence of religion from the mind, the other is a weakneſs, or a perverſion of the reaſoning faculties, not from the want of capacity, but of culture alone. To meet the offence thus explained, and repel the miſchief, appears to me no very arduous taſk. Three words bind the charm; religion, humanity, and police. I believe it will almoſt univerſally be found, that convicts of this crime have been thoroughly deſtitute of religious impreſſions. The poor creature, who periſhed at Preſteigne, had not the faineſt image of them. She had ſcarce ever heard of the Saviour's name. Of Chriſtianity, as revealing a future ſtate of judgment, and as redeeming the ſins of the world, ſhe had never been told. She had no religious abhorrence of her crime, till a few ſhort hours before ſhe terminated her exiſtence. Of her acquittal by intereſt, ſhe had very ſanguine hopes, and had prepared gay apparel for the event. After the bare ſtatement of ſuch a picture, can one hear (with temper) of objections to charities for the religious education of the poor? From all that I have yet heard of this devoted creature, I believe, in my conſcience, that a feather of religion would have ſaved her life, her virtue, and her character. The attendance of infants upon religious duties, if rooted in early days, becomes a ſettled habit, which clings to them with admirable effect when they are grown up. I ſaid, that ſuch offenders were generally ſervants. Maſters will do well to reflect upon the miſchief done by them to their ſervants, and through them to the community at large, if they are themſelves men of diſſolute habits, or of low purſuits, if they mark their contempt of religious

religious duties, by an habitual abſence from the Temple of their God. Humanity is a moſt powerful implement in able and liberal hands. It has its limits, or it would not merit the office it bears in the world. It may, ſurely, in ſome degree, without offence to the purity of moral decorum, endeavour to mitigate the ſhame of an illegitimate birth. I do not mean that it ſhould reward the penitent mother, and, much leſs, that it ſhould countenance the impenitent one. But it may well prompt, in a whiſper, at leaſt, many caſes of ſeduction, in which it would be the moſt cruel of all tyrannies to be ſevere, if the indiſcretion is openly confeſſed in terms of remorſe. In caſes even of a leſs favourable aſpect, but ſhort of proſligacy in the habit, mercy, within proper limits, would at once be humane, religious, and politic. I think no maſter of a reputable family ſhould keep a female ſervant, in whom it is known by the other ſervants that he has detected her incontinence; becauſe it would be of bad example to the other ſervants. But mercy is open ſtill: he could recommend the diſcarded ſervant for other virtues, not ſuppreſſing this fault; and many are the humane, who would gratefully accept a female ſervant thus recommended, with a generous oblivion of this fault. Many are the female ſervants who have turned out excellent members of the community, under circumſtances like theſe. Police follows up humanity. It ſhould be upon the alert; and ſhould give an alarm at the firſt hint or ſuſpicion of pregnancy. If the fact is believed, though it is not proved, every imaginable expedient ſhould be adopted for the purpoſe of encouraging the diſcloſure, and of diſcovering the concealment. The penalty of concealment, as the law ſtands, is perfect ridicule. The Act of King James the Firſt, now repealed, was admirably calculated for puniſhment, and for prevention of theſe murders, by puniſhing the concealment, which is the ſhelter and the motive.

"As great and as good a man as this age or iſland could boaſt, whoſe death, a few months ago, is a national misfortune, was an advocate for this law, contemplated by him in its true light, as the mercy of terror, by diſarming the hope to eſcape from conviction by the artifice of concealment—I mean the celebrated Paley. But as that law is no more, additional and peculiar vigilance is required from you, to guard us againſt the miſchief thus let in. That miſchief is the concealment of the birth and of the death. Humanity and police united, will reaſon with a ſuſpected mother of a baſtard-child unborn. They can tell her that concealment of pregnancy endangers the infant's life; that concealment of the birth is more dangerous and more cruel ſtill; that murder, the laſt act of concealment, is the moſt indiſcreet and depraved. The ſhame can be reaſoned out of its madneſs by topics of prudence. They can be aſked, 'What is the ſhame of illegitimate birth, to the infamy of its detected concealment, or of death for the murder of the new-born child?' Enemy as I am to confeſſions unduly obtained, I would, in that ſtage of the guilt, recommend all practicable influence—upon hope and fear. Deceit would be a virtue; but mercy is better ſtill. I am an habitual admirer of the other ſex; and I am proud of this judicial opportunity for diſtinguiſhing a perſon of that ſex, by her claim on the public eſteem. I am told, that a lady, in one of theſe two caſes, interrogated the mother, adviſed her to confeſs her pregnancy, and promiſed her not only to ſupport the child, but alſo to recommend the mother into a good ſervice. Every generous heart will be eloquent in its homage to this humanity. It was in the right place, time, and ſhape.

"I have alſo heard, but I hope it is a miſtake, that a perſon, who ſhould have proſecuted one of theſe offenders, abandoned his truſt. This inverted the picture. It was humanity in the wrong place, time, and ſhape; humanity, which, if it could in general, prevail, would be a charter of impunity for murders like theſe. The ſeducer ſhould be deteſted, high or low, and branded with ſhame. The guilt of ſupplying medicine for abortion ſhould be puniſhed, whether ſuch medicines were uſed or no. It is a defect of the law, as it now ſtands, that for this offence there is no puniſhment. The medical tribe ſhould be upon their guard, againſt the ſale of herbs and potions, calculated for this effect. If the father ſhould refuſe to maintain the child, when born, which is afterwards killed by the mother, ſuch a refuſal ſhould be ſeverely puniſhed. It is, in a moral view, a conſtructive murder of that child. Theſe are my hints for your better judgment.

"The poor conſtitute the beſt wealth of the rich. Their love, and their eſteem, is your proudeſt inheritance. On the other hand, it is not their bread alone (a degrading word), but their immortal food, their intereſt hereafter, as well as here, that is required by them from the rich, from their liberality, their goodneſs of heart, and their example in virtue. The poor female infant is an orphan of the community; you are anſwerable for the culture of her mind; for the decent habits of her deportment; for the honeſt affections of her intercourſe with men; for the domeſtic worth, and for the dignified (which are the natural) graces of her character."

246. *A Tour through Part of* North Wales, *in the Year* 1798, *and at other Times, principally undertaken with a View to Botanical Reſearches in that* Alpine *Country; interſperſed with Obſervations on its Scenery, Agriculture, Manufactures, Cuſtoms, Hiſtory, and Antiquities. By the Rev.* J. Evans, *B.A. late of* Jeſus *College*, Oxford.

THIS is a tour of a very different complexion from Mr. Lipſcombe's "Journey into Cornwall, through the Counties of Southampton, Wilts, Dorſet, Somerſet, and Devon," reviewed in our vol. LXXI. pp. 627—629. It is of a different complexion, and undertaken with different views — to collect materials with a view of publiſhing, at ſome future period, a *Flora Cambrica*. It ſucceeded to the undertaker's moſt ſanguine wiſhes. He "experienced pleaſures the recollection of which will tend to ſweeten many an otherwiſe irkſome hour; and made reflections on men and manners ſtill more eſſentially uſeful, in a moral and religious view; reflections which he hopes will make him more humble in himſelf, liberal to others, and grateful to Him who is the Author of every diſtinction and every good in ſociety." (p. 2.) Mr. E. ſhews himſelf a good-humoured man, determined to beſpeak civility from others, and to be pleaſed with all about him, whether with the fare or the waiters, or the manufactures and the women who conduct them. He enters the Principality in good humour; and that engaging quality does not deſert him while in it, or after he leaves it. He reaſons with great probability on the extravagant exceſs to which navigable canals have been carried among us, which has reached North Wales with proportionate ill ſucceſs. The obeliſk erected by the gratitude of the country on the Powis mountains, in commemoration of Rodney's victory*, may be more to the purpoſe. "The gay and diſſipated may caſt a ſneer, and the philoſophically moroſe may heave a ſigh, over the prevalence of this antiquated, and, as they may term it, ſuperſtitious, cuſtom [of decking with flowers and flowering ſhrubs the graves of departed relatives in the Welſh church-yards]; but to me, who ſcorn all participation with theſe characters, it appeared in a ſacred point of view, and the tear of ſympathy has often ſtole down my cheek while I beheld it. On the whole, I cannot but be ſtrongly inclined to think, that whatever tends to cheriſh the remembrance of departed virtue, and to ſolicit our attention to a future world, muſt be conſiſtent with the higheſt reaſon, and ultimately productive of eſſential good." (p. 20.)

Powis caſtle is dilapidating apace, and the fine woods falling a prey to the timber-merchant.

Our traveller reached Shrewſbury in June 1798, and proceeded thence, by Oſweſtry, to Welſh Pool, Powis caſtle, Llanvair, Berhiw*, Montgomery†, and *Newtown*, famous for its manufactory of flannels, now advanced in price by the intervention of factors or *middle-men*, who buy up all they can find. The number of people employed in the manufacture are 3000, 500 of which are weavers; allowing every man to weave 30 yards a week, the aggregate quantity will be about 750,000 yards. (p. 33.) The Roman ſtation, *Caer Sws*, ſhews ſigns of earth-works. The exiſtence of the *beaver* in Wales formerly is eſtabliſhed on better credit than the authority of Gyraldus, who now, ſince Herodotus has been vindicated from the charge of credulity by Vincent and Rennell, may paſs for "a companion through the Principality at this day far from deſpicable or unpleaſant." (p. 86.) *Llanidlos*. The vale where the Severn riſes, ſhut in on both ſides by lofty mountains, is literally a land of ſheep-walks and of ſhepherds, though not of Arcadian ſwains. The flocks, like thoſe of Eſtremadura and other mountainous parts of Spain, are driven from diſtant places to theſe

* Engraved in our vol. LXXIII. p. 1109. EDIT.

* Where he praiſes the handſome little church and parſonage. See our vols. LXX. pp. 609, 917; LXXIV. 29; LXXV. 221, 624. Berhiew park mourns the loſs of its late worthy owner, Arthur Blaney, who had lived near three generations on his own eſtate, diffuſing happineſs among his tenants.

† On which Mr. Pennant beſtowed the pertneſs of his wit, as if it was the only town in the King's dominions that had the privilege of puniſhing "ladies of free lives and converſation." He ſhould have added, "of free *tongues*." And Mr. Brand, with equal humour, has given a *portrait* of the machine of puniſhment in his Hiſtory of Newcaſtle.

expoſed paſtures, to feed the Summer herbage. (p. 39.) Plinlimmon gives birth to four conſiderable rivers, the Llyffnant, Rheidiol, Wye, and Severn; the Wye in diſtinct vales, only two miles aſunder; and the laſt riſes from a ſmall pond on the North-eaſt ſide of the mount, and, running Northward to Shrewſbury, ſuddenly turns to the South, and, watering the counties of Salop, Worceſter, and Glouceſter, an extent of 200 miles, empties itſelf into the ſea, below Briſtol. (p. 40.)—They returned to Lanfair by *Delfervyn* caſtle and *Bettws*, whoſe church is remarkable for a high ſteeple, built, as an inſcription ſays, in 1531, by its vicar, John Meredyth, under the curious Latin title of *Campanile*, for *Templi pyramis*. (p. 47.) The *inn* of *Can*, or *Canon office*, does not appear to have been at all improved ſince one of our friends lodged at it 40 years ago, and, had it not been for the preſent of a growſe, then firſt taſted by him, from an hoſpitable Welſh ſportſman, would have gone to bed ſupperleſs. From thence to *Mallwyd*, over ruſhy moor and boggy heath, the travellers directed their courſe by the *compaſs*. This ſmall place, ſituated between Dolgelly and Machynlleth, has poſt-chaiſes and reſpectable accommodations, and a civil landlord and family. The communion-table, an altar-piece formed of ſtone, was removed into the middle of the church by Dr. Davis, the rector, and author of the Welſh and Latin Dictionary, in the time of Abp. Laud. A yew-tree in the church-yard, 22½ feet at 3 feet from the ground, and the average radius of the branches 39 feet, forming an extent of ſhade *two hundred and forty feet in circumference*. (pp. 55, 56.) The famous paſſage of *Bwich y Groes* is in a country of terrific appearance; a range of mountains dividing the counties of Montgomery and Merioneth. The ſmall town of *Bala* has a manufactory of knit woollen goods, in which the inhabitants paſs their days, and in the long Winter aſſemble at each other's houſes at night, round a turf fire. *Llyn Tegid*, the largeſt lake in Wales, is a beautiful extraordinary expanſe of inland water, 4 miles long, and 1200 yards broad, whoſe deſtructive inundations are now checked by a great artificial mound of earth. Out of the North-weſt corner iſſues the river *Dee*. *Dinas Mowddy* is ſtill the ſame wretched place, in ſpite of all its pretenſions to former glory and conſequence; and ſtill preſerves the inſignia of power, the mace, the ſtandard-meaſures, ſtocks, whipping-poſt, and *rag vaur*, or great fetter. (pp. 77, 79.) At *Dolgellen* our travellers were taken for emigrating Iriſh, who at beſt receive much rudeneſs and inſult from the Welſh, who retain a reſentment of their antient invaſions and inroads. At *Merioneth* the people made a very decent appearance in their Sunday cloaths. The ſervice is performed in Welſh *three* times every Sunday. The town is improving in building, population, and manufacture of coarſe cloths. They aſcended *Cadr Idris*, the height of whoſe higheſt ſummit is 2850 feet above the level of Dolgellen green. As the tide riſes 24 feet at Barmouth, *perhaps 30 feet may be added to the eſtimate*. (p. 90.) The waters of the deep *Llyn y Cay*, beautifully clear, and having ſtood the chemical teſt of pure water, refutes the idea of this having been a volcanic crater. (p. 92.) Otters abound in theſe lakes, and ſometimes kill ſheep; the young may be trained to catch fiſh for their maſters. (pp. 99, 100.) "Out of *twenty thouſand* animals not more than *one hundred* can be conſidered as auxiliaries to man." (p. 100.) The abbot's lodge and part of the abbey at *Cymmer* ſerve for a farm-houſe. Dugdale, Tanner, and Mr. Warner, confound this with that of *Cumhir* in Radnorſhire, on the borders of Montgomeryſhire. "When Mr. Pennant obſerved that *Nanneau* park was the higheſt ſituation of any gentleman's houſe in Britain (II. 97), he did not recollect that many parts of the kingdom, which form a much leſs angle with the plane of the horizon, are higher from the level of the ſea than thoſe that form a greater. The land gradually riſes as we proceed from the ocean; and it is probably from this conſideration that the table-land called *Ridgeway*, in *Warwickſhire*, is the higheſt part of this kingdom." (p. 103, n.) The falls of *Garſa* and *Cayne* are next deſcribed, pp. 104, 105; then the pleaſant ride along the *Barmouth*; in which ride our traveller gratefully and pioully records an accident that might have been fatal, from the unexpected exploſion of the rock. The accommodations for bathing are comfortable, the company genteel and ſociable. Mutton 9*d.* per lb.; kids, by the quarter, the ſame; fowls from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a couple;

a couple; moſt kinds of fiſh from 1d. to 2d. a lb.; but ſcenes of diſtreſs in the wretched cottages. Hence we proceed to *Craig y Dinas* and Harlech. The cromlech in the former differ from thoſe of Angleſea and other parts, by lying near the ground and in a horizontal poſition; one, called *Bryn y Voel*, is ſurrounded by a circle of ſmall ſtones, and is of extraordinary ſize. (p. 121, n.) We cannot adopt Mr. E's opinion, that many *cromlechs* may have been only the work of modern ſhepherds, though they may have heaped up ſtones to look like *Carneddi*. (pp. 134, 135.) Harlech affording no good lodging, our travellers proceeded, under the guidance of an honeſt induſtrious woollen-manufacturer, who had been reduced to poverty by his employers, by *Llyn Tegwyn* and its lake through *Maen Twrwg*, to the inn of *Tany Bwlch*. "The lady who kept this inn a ſhort time ago, ſo celebrated for her attention to travellers, was dead; yet it is but juſtice to ſay that we found the accommodations equally good, and Cartwright not behind his predeceſſor in point of attention and civility. This inn has been recently fitted up, in a peculiar ſtyle of neatneſs, by Mr. Oakly, and, forming the central houſe between the plain and mountainous country, is a great accommodation to travellers. The village of Maen Twrwg, with its white-waſhed cottages, is truly pictureſque. It takes its name from a large upright ſtone, called "The Stone of St. Twrog," ſtanding in the centre of the vale. The hills are moderately high, and thrown about in pleaſing variety; the ſides, in general, are well wooded, eſpecially to the North, being defended from the violence of the Weſt winds. In one of theſe native hanging groves ſtands Tan y Bwlch hall, the elegant ſeat of Mr. Oakly, who, at a great expence, has taken advantage of the munificence of Nature, by cutting walks and ornaments through the woods for a conſiderable extent. The houſe juſt peeps through the trees; and the majeſtic oak and ſpreading beech wave their branches in the wind over the ſylvan manſion; while the meandering river, widening into the eſtuary, called the *Traeth Pychan*, or *Little Tide*, in oppoſition to the Traeth Mawr, into which it opens to the South, gives a view of the ocean; and the peninſula forms a pleaſing termination to the view. This gentleman unites the refinement of Engliſh manners with the hoſpitality of the country in which he has fixed his reſidence. Inſtead of being a dead weight on ſociety, and a drawback upon the exertions of leſs opulent neighbours, his ſpirit is a bleſſing to all around him. He invents methods of improvement, and ſets the example. A long tract of marſhy ſoil, rendered uſeleſs by the overflowing of the tide, Mr. O. has regained from the ſea by an ingenious method of embankment; the banks are ornamented with white rails, and form pleaſing walks to viſit theſe *regenerated meadows*. By means of the grand diſcovery in agriculture, under-draining, this land, before uſeleſs, is become worth 3l. per acre per annum. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this little vale of Maen Twrog, by Mr. Pennant called the *Tempe* of Wales." (pp. 137, 138, 140.) We have made this larger extract becauſe ſome of our corps recollect with pleaſure the ſpots here ſo truly deſcribed, by them viſited 30 years ago.

Near the village of Feſtiniog is a portion of a Roman road, *Iford*, or *Sarn Helen*. Near *Rhyd Helen* is the celebrated hill of *Mickaaſ*, on which are the monumental remains of the men of *Ardudwy*, called *Beddau gwy Ardudwy*, 30 in number, formerly more, almoſt 6 feet long, from 2 to 3 feet high, and 12 inches broad, with a ſmall ſtone at the head, and another at the foot, and incloſed within a circular wall of ſtones, which alſo takes in a Carnedd and ſeveral circles of ſtones. (p. 141.) Aſcending the mountains in the way to Bedd Kelert, they encountered an Alpine hurricane of wind and rain, and came to the wonderful bridge of Pont aber glas Lyn, with its beautiful fall and admirable ſalmon-leap. Paſſing the bridge, the ſcenery is the moſt magnificent that can be imagined. "Winding round the mountains, on the margin of the flood, we paſſed an adit of a copper-mine, belonging to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. From one of its levels iſſues a ſtream of water, ſtrongly impregnated with ſulphur of copper, which in time muſt prove injurious to the fiſhery. The work is in a thriving ſtate, and the ore very ſuperior in its quality to that of Paris mountain." (p. 159.) Before Mr E. adopted the traditionary etymology of *Kellert*, ſhould he

he not have told his readers whether that Welſh word is not ſynonymous with the Engliſh *Kill Hart?* (p. 155.) The cottages of Caernarvon appeared worſe than thoſe of Merioneth "Such are the dwellings in which part of the inhabitants of the moſt opulent and powerful nation upon earth at preſent live, and in which the Genius of Content and Virtue ſeems to delight to dwell." (p. 161.) "The houſes of the farmers are in a ſuperior ſtyle, generally having one or two bed-rooms *above ſtairs*; as well as one ſeparated from the kitchen: but even here pigs, aſſes, and other domeſtic animals, take up their abode, and form part of the family." (p. 161. n.)

"We croſſed the Rhyddol, or Sciont, over a ſtone bridge of no ſtriking appearance, either as to its plan or execution. It contains a tablet, informing the traveller that it was built by the modern Inigo, Harry Parry. This had the appearance of egregious vanity; but, on enquiry, we found that Harry Parry could claim this title without the leaſt arrogance of pretenſion, ſince he had thrown bridges acroſs Alpine mountains that had baffled the ſkill of more celebrated architects, ſeveral of which, after having reſiſted the violence of floods, were ſtill remaining, and likely to remain, as monuments to perpetuate the fame of this humble maſon." (p. 168.) In the ruins of old *Segontium* remains a ſingle ſtone with theſe letters, S. V. C.; "probably for *Segontium Urbs Conſtantini*, Helen or her huſband Conſtantine having built it; and Matthew Paris ſays he was buried there." (p. 164.) "There is nothing but capital wanting to make Caernarvon a conſiderable place." (p. 168.) The caſtle is certainly the moſt magnificent fortreſs in North Wales. We muſt demur to the epithet *magnificent* applied (p. 171) to the room in which Queen Eleanor was delivered of Edward II.; and agree with Mr. Pennant that we were *at laſt ſhewn* for his birth-place "the little dark room adjoining, the area of which does not exceed 12 feet by 8." Mr. E. and party were not able to aſcend Snowdon, having waited for a fortnight in vain for an opportunity to make the aſcent. Though it was now the ſeaſon when the favourable weather might have been expected, yet almoſt inceſſant rains and cloudy ſkies baffled every attempt. A gentleman they met at the hotel had been waiting ſix weeks prior to their arrival, and, after ſeveral attempts proving abortive, ſtrongly diſappointed, relinquiſhed the deſign. (p. 177.) Mr. E. has, however, given the route laid down by a friend as the moſt eligible of the three generally taken by the guides to the top of Snowdon, and in which the black rock above the Arddu is celebrated for a great variety of rare plants. As this object of Mr. E's tour was here fruſtrated, he has added, from the ſame gentleman, a of rare plants growing on differen parts of the mountain. Mr. E. very properly expoſes the ſyſtem of *hybrid* plants being *capable of increaſe*; as Bonnet dreamt of a propagatory effect of vegetables on animals; and Buffon in vain tortured the Royal Menagerie without producing one new ſpecies (pp. 194—196); and he combats the faſhionable opinion of volcanic mountains by the teſtimony of a gentleman who, after travelling over moſt of the table land in Wales, affirms that he never could diſcover any volcanic matter, nor the leaſt ſymptom of the action of fire amidſt theſe mountains (p. 201); and his opinion on Mr. Pennant's idea that Llyn du Arddu, in Cwm Brwynog, has been the crater of a volcano is, "that every thing in the vicinity, ſo far from encouraging ſuch an opinion, evidently indicates the retreat of waters towards the bowels of the earth." (p. 201.) This Mr. E. refers to the univerſal deluge, and thence infers a ſubterraneous or central *water* inſtead of *fire* in thoſe parts. "If the common ſenſe of the unprejudiced miner be conſulted, who generally has much more experience of theſe ſubterraneous regions than ſyſtematic writers on this ſubject, his anſwer would be, that he has much more to dread from the inundations of the one than from the depredations of the other. When we hear a modern Heraclitus (Dr. H.) poſitively aſſerting, under the profeſſion of Chriſtianity, that 'the *preſent* earth aroſe from the ocean, and that new continents are forming, by the action of fire, at the bottom of the ſea, to riſe in their turn, and thus the terraqueous globe *has been and will be eternal*,' this theory is a very ſimple modification of the doctrines of the Italic ſchool; and nothing but a deſire of fame could have induced him to revive this obſolete ſcheme of geology." (p. 203 and note.) There are ſeven levels driven into

into Snowdon for copper, but only two worked by about 80 miners; but the water is not properly drawn off. (p. 135.) Great devaſtation has been made of the oak and beech foreſts ſince Leland's time, who complains they were much neglected. The farmers are chiefly dairy-men, but give a preference to ſheep over goats, though the goat yields two quarts of milk a day, and the ſheep one; nor do the ſheep go in flocks, but ſtraggle in ſmall herds of 10 or 12. Leſs corn is perhaps raiſed than in Leland's time, from the inability of the farmers to till and manure the land ſufficient to enſure a profitable crop. In the Winter the farmers follow their domeſtic concerns in their Winter habitations; the head of the family being uſually ſkilled in every trade neceſſary for their mode of life, as maſon, carpenter, ſmith, wheelwright, ſhoe-maker, tailor, &c.; in which the reſt of the family join. (pp. 204—207.) They came next to the much-admired vale of *Nant Hwynant*, in which, in a caſtle on *Dinas Erunhill*, Vortigern reſided. (p. 210.)

"I have now been traverſing one of the moſt wonderful parts, and moſt worthy of obſervation, in the three kingdoms, which, in point of romantic ſcenery and variety of productions, is not, perhaps, to be equaled by the boaſted wonders of the Rhetian Alps. The views are grand, pictureſque, and pleaſing; they exhibit a rich variety, both of the ſublime and beautiful. Here is nothing of Art, ſo diminutive in the ſcale; but pure, ſimple Nature, wildly and capriciouſly ſporting in the formation of her gigantic productions, groteſque rocks, towering hills, and extenſive lakes, agreeably interſperſed, and lying in their boſoms; whence the moſt limpid brooks and romantic ſtreams the eye ever beheld roll their ſalubrious waters down the ſides of the mountains, or meander in pleaſing murmurs through the diſtant vales; and then fall in beautiful caſcades over rocky wears; while the denſe foliage of the overhanging wood juſt permits the obſerver to ken the whitened foam of theſe agitated waves. Again, meeting with farther obſtruction, they obtain new ſtrength by accumulation, and daſh headlong down ſome dreadful precipice into gloomy excavations beneath, where, thundering and roaring, they contend amidſt impending diſtempered fragments of rock, which, by their impetuoſity, they frequently diſlodge, and hurl, with reſiſtleſs force and deafening noiſe, to the vale below. In this varied country the mountains ſeen afar off put on a pleaſing appearance; but, on a nearer view, they inſpire terrific ideas. The ſpecies of grandeur which accompanies the idea of immenſity at a diſtance, charms the ſight; the heart feels abſorbed in delight, while the eye ranges over this extenſive chain of enormous and adamantine maſſes, riſing one above the other in lofty gradations. The ſucceſſion of ſoft and lively ſhades, whoſe tints are tempered by paſſing clouds, affords pleaſurable ſenſations, and makes this native wall of rocks partake of the beautiful rather than the ſublime." (pp. 212, 213.) "From hiſtory and obſervation it is evident that the inhabitants of this country are not of a degenerate caſt; their ſentiments are elevated, and their feelings warm. Boldneſs and intrepidity are innate. A ſpirit of liberty ſtill warms their boſoms; and they would trample tyrants and tyranny under their feet. An inviolable attachment prevails to their country; they love their King, and are grateful to Providence, who permits each individual to live peaceably under his own vine and his own fig-tree." (p. 215.)—"The diſtance from Caernarvon to Bangor is 9 miles of as delightful road as the fancy could poſſibly imagine. The views, whichever way the eye ranges, are diverſified and pictureſque." (p. 217.) The *Walker through Wales*, whom we have more than once had under our review, here ſtands convicted of moſt fatally confounding this Bangor with *Bangor Iſcoed*, in Flintſhire; and, in his *reverie*, miſtaking a *trickling rill* for a *majeſtic river*. (p. 219.) "I had to lament that a trifling diſpute with his chancellor had driven the preſent diocefan from his reſidence, and with little proſpect of his return. While I regretted the cauſe of his abſence, I was induced to aſk whether any motives of private pique or improper conduct on the part of an individual can juſtify a Chriſtian biſhop in the dereliction of his ſolemn and impartial charge; leaving his clergy to their own diſcretion, unſupported by his zeal, and without encouragement from his example; and this at a time too when, with a laudable regard for diſcipline, he was enforcing parochial reſidence among his clergy with the moſt

moſt rigorous exaction? It is to be hoped his Lordſhip will ſpeedily recover from all ſelfiſh conſiderations, and, placing the petty reflection of a ſingle opponent's inſolence or injury in the ſcale with the weighty appendages of a mitre, will be induced to return to his cathedral, again animate his dioceſe by his preſence, and be a bleſſing to his neighbourhood by his wonted liberality."....."While this work was going to preſs, the Biſhop died, as it is ſaid, of *a broken heart*. It was with pleaſure and indignation I received, from an impartial adherent to truth, reſident on the ſpot, an account of the real cauſe of his abſenting himſelf from his dioceſe: indignation at the malice and iniquity which raiſed the perſecution; and pleaſure at the integrity of principle and rectitude of conduct which provoked it. Dr. Warren was an inſtance of a Chriſtian biſhop being cruelly perſecuted, driven from his charge, and hunted like a beaſt of prey, in a country where Chriſtianity is protected and eſtabliſhed by law, and at the cloſe of the *eighteenth century!* Too honeſt to be the toad-eating tool of men vulgarly denominated *the great*, and too holy to forego his ſolemn engagements, and make the patrimony of the Church a treaſury for electioneering bribes, he was purſued with every engine that malice could invent, or money procure. He was repreſented as a monſter of iniquity, though as innocent as a lamb; and the fortitude and reſignation with which he long bore the taunts and threats of his enemies, was only exceeded by their malicious induſtry and relentleſs fury. Their hatred was inexorable; their revenge inſatiable. Vile reports, paragraphs in news papers and periodical publications, anonymous pamphlets, ridiculous caricatures, and menacing letters of aſſaſſination, were ſome of the inſtruments made uſe of; and, from the aſſair of *Antioch church* till the day of his death, he had not a moment's reſpite. And what had he done? Impartiality might have ſummed up his defence as one did of old: *'Eſt mihi ſupplicium, cauſa fuiſſe pium.'* He is gone where the wicked ceaſe from troubling, and the weary are at reſt. And I would charitably recommend to the relentleſs perſecutors of the good Biſhop, be they *noble* or *ignoble*, ſeriouſly to prepare to meet the injured Prelate at that tribunal where there is no reſpect of perſons, and where impartial Juſtice alike awards to the injurer and the injured their reſpective retribution." (p. 227, and note.) The Biſhop died Jan. 27, 1800. See our Obituary, LXX. 185; and alſo vol. LXXII. p. 971.

"The ſituation of Bangor renders it peculiarly eligible as a place of reſidence. There are a number of genteel houſes, belonging to the clergy and gentry, who reſide near; and the whole being white-waſhed and covered with ſlates, have a neat and comfortable appearance. For variety of views and pleaſant walks, the ſea, the vicinity to Caernarvon, and the great Iriſh and London road paſſing through the place, are inducements not uſually met with together." (p. 230.) *Port Penhryn* is the grand depôt of the ſlate trade, from the quarries of Lord Penhryn, who has formed the port at his own expence. (p. 232.) The Welſh have arrived to ſuch perfection in manufacturing the ſlates, by colouring and poliſhing both ſides, that they can underſell the Dutch, whoſe ſlates are always rough, and of an indifferent colour. (p. 233.) Here is an elegant ſet of hot and cold baths, built by Wyatt; the building and terrace, &c. is ſaid to have coſt 30,000l. The old manſion-houſe has undergone a thorough repair in the Gothic ſtyle. The park is incloſed with *paliſadoes of ſlate*, cut into ſtrips of 5 feet long and about 6 inches broad, and faſtened to the riling by wooden pins. (p. 236.) In *Llandegai* church is the monument of Archbiſhop Williams, who, after a ſeries of viciſſitudes, "retired hither, and devoted his life to meditation and prayer, and is ſaid to have met his death with a fortitude that muſt have been inſpired by a believing hope, and a reſignation that beſpoke the faith of a Chriſtian." (p. 238.) Mr. E. ſays he was, when biſhop of Lincoln, tried by his peers, and, being found guilty of *ſubornation*, ſuffered impriſonment from 1637 to 1640; and was advanced to the ſee of York. The writer of his life in the *Biographia Britannica* ſays his crime was ſpeaking "words in derogation of his Majeſty and his miniſters;" for which he was tried in the Court of Star Chamber.

"On the conical hill in *Aber* village ſtood the caſtle in which Llewellyn received the ſummons to deliver up the Principality to the Crown of England,

an

on the three qualified conditions advised by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which produced the spirited memorial, which, for its animated and eloquent diction, might have reflected credit on a more polished age, and at once discovered the oppressive measures pursued by Edward, and the injurious treatment the Welsh experienced from their haughty neighbours." (p. 241.) This is one of the ferries to Anglesea. When the tide is out, the Lavan sands are dry for four miles, over which the passenger has to walk to and from the channel where the ferry-boat plies: these frequently shifting, renders it highly dangerous, and several persons have been lost. The large bell of Aber is rung constantly during foggy weather, to direct those coming from the island to that line across the sands which is esteemed the least perilous." (p. 241.) The road across *Penman Mawr* is protected on the sea-side by a wall built upon a series of arches, meeting the irregularity of the precipice, with circular holes at regular distances, to take the great quantities of water that descend from the mountains in rainy seasons; and the solid has been cut away perpendicularly, to a width for two cars to pass, at the expence of a parliamentary aid, and a voluntary subscription in which the city of Dublin bore a distinguished part, under the direction of that able engineer Mr. Silvester. Our travellers could not find the non-descript plant called *Afalcur Pren*, whose fruit resembles a lemon, said to grow on the top of the mountain, and transplanted without success; a wet soil suiting Alpine plants better than a dry one. *Braich i ddinas* was considered as the strongest post in the district of Snowdon. In this vicinity are a variety of Druidical and Roman remains, Cromlechs, Carnedds, Maen herion, old forts, &c.; and the whole parish of Dwygyvylchi furnishes abundant matter of speculation for the antiquary. (pp. 242—245.)

"The river *Kynwy*, on which *Conway* stands, signifies the great or chief river; and it perhaps deserves this name, as it is one of the noblest streams of its length in Europe; in the course of 12 miles it receives so many rivulets as to be able to bear ships of burthen, and is navigable for small craft to Llanrwst bridge. The town, now a miserable-looking ruinous place, is nearly triangular in its shape. In the outer area of the castle a company of 120 boys, from 10 to 16 years old, were learning their exercise, to be prepared against *invasion*. At Bangor a considerable corps promised to rival this. A general and almost unanimous spirit of loyalty pervades the people. (pp. 246—255.) On the front of an old building in Conway, called *Plas Mawr*, or the Great Mansion, built 1585 by Robert Wynne, esq. of Gwidir, are the initials J. H. S. X. P. S. not, as explained by Mr. E. p. 257, *Jesus Hominum Salvator, Christus Populi Salus*, but ΙΗΣους ΧΡιστΣ. Nor is there any reason to suppose the house was an *hospital*, but a *family mansion*. "The poor are more numerous and more wretched in their circumstances here than in any part of Wales, for want of employment, manufactory, and maritime trade. Kelp might, under proper encouragement, become advantageous to the poor. It is a very curious fact that the ashes of all plants growing at a distance from the salt water afford the vegetable alkali, or *potash*; while such as grow near the sea, or on the borders of salt lakes, afford the fossil alkali, or *soda*; if, however, these same plants be cultivated in the interior of the country, they produce potash only. Vid. Jacquim. Chym." (p. 259.)

Conway, being a great thoroughfare to Ireland, has three or four good inns; but when the road now making through the Ogwyn mountains shall produce a saving of 10 miles in the distance from Llanrwst to Bangor, this advantage will cease. (p. 260.) Passing the shell of a large house belonging to the Mostyns, a few years since gutted by fire, at a small distance stands *Bodscallen*, a seat of Sir Thomas Mostyn, near an old castle. A mile farther is *Gloddaeth*, another fine seat of Sir Thomas's, built in the reign of Elizabeth, and famous for its library of antient learning; and, above it, *Diganwy* castle, supposed the Roman *Deganwy*; but the brass instruments found near it are antient British weapons, called by the Romans *jacula armentata*, which the Britons used from their chariots of war. (pp. 261—269.) These are celts. Near the small village of *Llandudno* are two copper mines, belonging to the Mostyns. From hence to the *Ormshead* is an elevated steep-down of four miles by one: the promontory consists of high cliffs of various heights, abounding

abounding with caverns, the retreats of various birds, whose eggs are taken at great hazard. (pp. 265, 266.) On an eminence is an antient fortification, called *Dinas*, and near it the wonder of the neighbourhood, *Maen Sigl*, or the *self-moving stone*, which is so poised that in violent hurricanes it may be seen to move by the force of the wind. (p. 269.) The peninsula of *Gogarth*, from the number and variety of its plants, may deserve the name of the *Botanical Garden of Cambria*. (p. 272.) The centre arch of *Llanrwst* bridge is described by Mr. Pennant as 50 feet wide; but in a print of it, by an architect, 61 feet in the span, the chord 24 feet at low water. The difference between an English and a Welsh market is seen here; both the buyer and the seller are employed in knitting, and hundreds may be seen, going and returning, earning their subsistence as they walk along. The windows of the church have outside shutters, kept shut except during divine service; a custom prevalent through this part of Wales, and a necessary precaution against the depredations of ball-players *. *Guedir* house, now the property of Sir Peter Burrell, now Lord Guedir, in right of his lady, maternally descended from Owen Gwynnedd, Prince of Wales, built 1558, consists of two courts; and near the site of the old house stands a chapel, over-shadowed by a very large Spanish chesnut. The *fagus castanea* is frequent in the woods in Wales; and Mr. E. concludes, with Evelyn and Collinson, that it is indigenous. Near *Voelas* hall, the seat of Mr. Finch, who married the heiress of the Wynne family, is an artificial mount, where stood the castle, destroyed by Llewelyn the Great. A remarkable column bears a very obscure inscription, part in Latin, part in Welsh; all that can be collected from it is, that the last line imports that *the excellent Prince Llewelyn lies buried here*. This must have been Llewelyn ap *Sitsylt*, who was assassinated 1201, about the place of whose sepulture History is silent. (p. 287.)

"In some low, unprofitable, boggy meadows near *Capel Voelas* several farmers were mowing their ill-conditioned grass, by a mode very different from that we had been used to witness: the scythe is much longer and broader than ours, which the mower lifting up in nearly a vertical direction strikes, at a distance from his body, with all the strength he possesses, as though he were striking at a monster, whose attack he dreaded, and whose escape he feared. It appears awkward to a beholder, yet it is reasonable upon two grounds: the intermixture of rushes, &c. in this coarse herbage renders it difficult to cut, and frequent failures in the crop will not admit of going *regularly* over the ground. They have a peculiar mode, also, of sharpening the scythe: a piece of board 8 inches wide, and about 18 long, narrowed at one end, by way of handle, is covered over with a composition of pounded grit-stone and hog's-lard: this is used as a common whet-stone for all the cutting instruments used in husbandry. The stone is brought from the foot of Snowdon, and sold in the market at a penny per lb." (p. 289.)

At *Corwen* our traveller was shaved, equally to his astonishment and satisfaction, by *a woman*. (p. 292.) In proof that the softer sex both wear and take off beards, we remember the wife of a Scotch barber, who exercised the trade in common with her husband, not 50 miles from London. The fee was given to this Welsh shaver, and a blind harper joined to promote the merry gratitude of singing and dancing for the rest of the evening; and in the morn a congregation of Dissenters assembled in a chapel opposite the inn, to pray for the prosperity of their country and the return of general peace, accompanied with psalmody. In the churchyard is the shaft of a cross, mis-called the *sword of Glyndwr*, let into a flat stone, with four supporters. Here is also a neat almshouse, called "Corwen College," founded, 1750, for the support of six widows of poor clergymen possessed of the cure of souls at the time of their decease in the county of Merioneth. In a building near the church is kept the parish hearse, for which a person is allowed a salary to keep a stout horse. No people are more attentive to the solemnity of funerals than the Welsh. (p. 296.)

Pp. 298—308 are taken up with a brief account of *Owen Glyndwr*, who for 15 years kept up an undecisive struggle

* This is not the reason for thus blocking up the windows of all the churches in Shaftesbury, and some others in Dorsetshire and several other English counties. EDIT.

ſtruggle between England and Wales, and died 1415, aged 61.

We follow our traveller next to the far-famed vale of *Llangollen*, or *Glyndwrdwy*, and the bridge of Llangollen, built by John Trevor, Biſhop of St. Aſaph 1346, one of the three *elegant* things of Wales. (p. 311.) "At a ſmall diſtance, overlooking the town, is a very neat building, in the cottage-ſtyle, fitted up with great taſte by the preſent occupiers, the Right Hon. Lady Eleanor Butler and Miſs Ponſonby; the former was ſiſter to John late Earl of Ormond, and is aunt of the preſent Earl; the latter is of the noble family of the name in Ireland, and couſin to the preſent Earl of Beſborough. An extent of about two acres includes every thing graceful, as a confined pleaſure-ground. It is an elegant villa in miniature, and juſtly entitled to Miſs Seward's appellation, "the fairy palace of the vale*." Theſe ladies, united by ſiſterly affection, congenial talents, and endued with virtues and accompliſhments calculated to adorn more public ſcenes, retired early from the gay world, and choſe this recluſe ſpot for their conſtant reſidence. Avoiding every appearance of diſſipation, they lead a life as retired as the ſituation" (pp. 312, 313.)

We next aſcend the conical hill of *Dinas Bran*, riſing ſuddenly on all ſides from its baſe, on the ſummit of which ſtands the celebrated caſtle of its name, the ſeat of the antient lords of Yale. In its neighbourhood are the pillar of *Eliſeg* (whoſe inſcription is given in the laſt edition of Camden's *Britannia*), and the remains of *Valle Crucis* abbey, in a recluſe vale, ſurrounded by lofty hills, but in a country not famed for cheapneſs, mutton being 6d. per lb. beef 8d. veal 9d. chickens 3s. and 3s. 6d. per couple, and every other article proportionably dear, and proviſions to be fetched cheaper from Shrewſbury, 30 miles diſtance, including carriage and commiſſion. (p. 325.)

Mr. E. diſtinguiſhes properly between *Offa's* and *Wat's dykes*, both accurately delineated in his nameſake's map of North Wales. He ſuppoſes the firſt to have been the work of the Welſh, and the other of the Engliſh or Danes, as a *counter-barrier*; in which he is ſupported by Churchyard; and that in time of peace the inhabitants might be permitted to barter their reſpective commodities for mutual benefit, and the ſpace between the two dykes be conſidered as neutral ground, like the frontier fortified towns on the banks of the Rhine. Watt's dyke is only diſcoverable at Maeſbury, near Oſweſtry, and ends at the Dee, near Baſingwerk. (p. 328.) *Chirk* caſtle is next deſcribed, and "the incomparable and almoſt inconceivable view from the elevation near it. It is impoſſible to imagine any thing more extenſively grand; *ſeventeen counties*, as a natural map, ſpread their varied beauties before the eye of the ſpecta or—nothing can exceed the variety and extent of ſcenery diſcoverable from this *enviable ſpot*." (p. 331.) A brief outline of the origin, power, and decline of the *Lords Marchers of Wales* is given, pp. 332—346, principally extracted from a MS. now in the poſſeſſion of P. Lloyd Fletcher, eſq. of Gwernhaeled, in Flintſhire; in which, "whoever wiſhes for farther elucidation upon this obſolete ſubject, will find much curious information."

Letter XIII. contains a pleaſing delineation of the Welſh character, which has little deviated from the time of Gyraldus, in the reign of Henry II. 1188. Fondneſs for their country, and tenacious adherence to their native language, are not more remarkable than their ſingular attachment for each other, and their readineſs to give mutual aſſiſtance. Hoſpitality ſhines in every rank; high ſpirit and military courage are points no leſs legible in their character. National importance and family diſtinction frequently lead them to think too highly of themſelves; and a too quick ſenſibility is alarmed at the ſlighteſt *apprehenſion of inſult*, and too apt to be involved in petty lawſuits. Courtſhip is carried on by both parties between the blankets; and this mode is found to be as innocent as any other. There are two kinds of marriages among them—the great and little wedding. In the latter, perſons cohabit together; and if, after trial, they have reaſon to be ſatisfied with each other, the friends are invited to witneſs their intentions, and they are afterwards conſidered as man and wife: if the parties, prior to this, are diſſatisfied with each other, the woman is diſmiſſed, and ſuch repudiation is not conſidered an hindrance to future

* See remarks on this Poem, LXIX. 630.

future marriage; but this is chiefly now confined to the borders of Cardiganſhire. To the great wedding all the neighbours are invited, and make a point of attending, laden with preſents. At funerals they kneel and weep round the corpſe, and give proviſions to the poor; they ſtop at every croſs-way, and ſing pſalms, and ſay the Lord's prayer. The two prayers uſually read at the grave are read at the communion-table, where the miniſter receives the obituary offerings from the relations and congregation, amounting, frequently, to 8l. and in Caernarvon to little ſhort of 100l. per annum. None are admitted into holy orders at St. Aſaph or Bangor but ſuch as have graduated at Oxford or Cambridge; and the preſent Biſhop of Rocheſter*, when at St. David's, ordered that none ſhould be admitted except they had, immediately preceding the time of offering themſelves candidates, ſpent two or three years at one of theſe five ſchools, Cowbridge, Caernarvon, Pembroke, Ystradmeyrick, or Brecknock; and that no curate ſhould have leſs than 15l. for one church, 30l. for two, &c. The curacies in North Wales are ſeldom leſs than 40 or 50l. The livings in South Wales became, at the Diſſolution, *unendowed vicarages*; and, had it not been for Queen Anne's bounty, half the churches would have gone without miniſters: as it is, a number of chapels have been ſuffered to fall into a dilapidated ſtate. Agriculture is at a very low ebb, and appears to have experienced little improvement for centuries; and the Welſh farmer has the very firſt principles of good huſbandry to learn.—Letter XV. treats of the Welſh language, which, Mr. E. ſays, p. 386, is getting into diſuſe: of the Bards, and their *Eiſteddfod*, or congreſs, laſt held in 1567. Peculiar ſuperſtitious cuſtoms are next mentioned. Mr. E. laments the remiſſneſs of his brethren of the Eſtabliſhment, "who drive the enquiring mind to ſeek religious information elſewhere, and thus diſperſe and ſtarve the flock they have ſworn to collect and feed." (p. 410.) And he calls on the *Epiſcopal Guardians* of the Eſtabliſhment to enquire into theſe offences, and, by a timely removal of them, prevent the miſchiefs of ſeparation. At the ſame time he is of opinion, that even the *Jumpers* (pointed out in vols. LXIX. pp. 579, 656, 741, 756, 938; and LXXIII. p. 42) have been miſrepreſented, and that "they only carry their zeal to a height at the mention of the love of Chriſt and his atonement, when the whole congregation begin exulting, and diſcover their deep obligation and greateſt ſenſe of deliverance by geſtures which may appear extravagant to thoſe in the habit of thinking leſs warm on the ſubject, or habituated to more temperate and modeſt expreſſions of joy. I have known a preacher think it prudent to ſuſpend his harangues till the ferment of zeal has abated, but never witneſſed any of thoſe intemperate and indecent ebullitions of paſſion ſo frequently detailed by the enemies of Religion." (p. 414.)

247. *The Hiſtory of* Howden *Church*. Howden: *printed by and for* John Savage [*Bookſeller there*], 1799. 12*mo*.

HAVING but lately met with this little work, after 14 years enquiry, we find in it the hiſtory of the ſeparation of the manor and church from Peterborough, and donation of them to Durham, whoſe prior and convent acquired a large juriſdiction in Howden and Howdenſhire, and over the church of Howden, and other churches and chapels within that liberty; the decay of the church, reduced to the nave and tower, which are deſcribed, with the chantries and inſcriptions on the eight bells, which were all re-caſt 1775; but not a word of the monuments or inſcriptions. Was it becauſe Mr. S. had waged an unſucceſsful controverſy about the oldeſt inſcription on the bowels of a biſhop of Durham, either Kirkham or Skirlaw? He ſolicited, in our vol. LXII. p. 294, an account of Howden's being wreſted from Peterborough, and a life of the hiſtorian, Walter de Howden; anſwered, ibid. p. 422. He gave a fac ſimile of the inſcription abovementioned, aſcribing it to Bp. *Kirkham*; and enquiry after the *regiſter* of the family of the *Methams*, referred to by Burton, *Mem. Ebor.* p. 481, note *d*; as if he meant to give ſome account of their fine but damaged monuments in the South aile of Howden church. Another fac ſimile of this inſcription, by Mr. Carter*, appeared in our vol. LXIII. p. 28; which Mr. S. will by no means

* Dr. Horſley, now biſhop of St. Aſaph.

* Who ſpeaks of the church with rapture, LXIX. 28.

abide

abide by, ibid. p. 710, preferring the Durham antiquary's authority to all other, Leland scarcely excepted*. Mr. S. proposed an account of Hemingborough; but, probably, finding one already at the end of Burton's *Monasticon Eboracum*, declined it. He published his account of Wresel castle and church.

248. *Narrative of the Shipwreck of the* Juno, *on the Coast of* Aracan, *and of the singular Preservation of Fourteen of her Company on the Wreck, without Food, during a Period of Twenty-three Days. In a Letter to his Father, the Rev.* Thomas Mackery, *Minister of* Lairg, *in* Sutherlandshire, *by* William Mackery, *late second Officer of the Ship.*

THE Juno was a ship of 450 tons burthen, very much out of repair, and in all respects badly provided for sea. Her crew consisted of 58 men, chiefly Lascars, or native seamen, with a few Europeans; and there were also on-board the captain's wife, her maid (a native young woman), and some Malays, to assist in working the ship; in all, 72 souls. She took in a cargo of teak-wood for Madras at Rangoor, the chief town of Pegu, situated at the mouth of the Sirian river, and a place of some trade, and sailed May 29, 1795. She suddenly shoaled in the river, and struck on a hard sand-bank. June 1, sprung a leak, which she never recovered; and on the 20th, at noon, at last sunk, in lat. 17° 10′ N. and about 9° W. of Cape Negrain, so as to bring the upper deck under water. All the people got into the mizen-top and rigging, till the upper deck and upper parts of the hull went to pieces; and the rigging that supported the mast, to which 72 unfortunate wretches clung, gave way; every moment some yielded to their fate at once; some were washed out of the rigging; but the greater part were reserved for trials yet more dreadful. On the fifth day after the ship went down, they formed a raft, which was of no use to the numbers who got on it, and therefore returned. At last, about nine went off on it, and in all probability perished in a squall. The captain and several others died early in July. About 20 days after the ship went down, the tide sunk so as to afford a passage into the gun-room; and she drifted, at length, so near land, that six Lascars got on shore on spars, and, with two women, three old men, a middle-aged man, and the writer, composed the whole number on the wreck. These at last reached the shore, among the Moors, about six days journey from Chittagong, on the Company's territory. They were at length conveyed to Ramoo, an obscure little town or village, garrisoned with Sepoys from Chittagong, under the command of Lieut. Towers, who there passed his time in acquiring the native languages; and, after administering every relief to the sufferers, conveyed them to Chittagong, and sent a guard to the wreck, the materials of which, under the management of the writer, were shipped on-board the Restoration, and he reached Calcutta Dec. 12, 1795, leaving behind him his faithful boy, averse to another voyage. Mrs. Breuner recovered her health and spirits, and is since well married. One of the two men died; and as to the Lascars, we hear no more of them, or the rest of the crew.

249. *A Sermon, preached before the House of Commons, at the Church of* St. Margaret, Westminster, *on* Wednesday, February 20, 1805, *being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By* Charles-Henry Hall, *D. D. Canon of* Christ Church.

THE preacher, understanding his text, Rom. viii. 31, "not with a view to our spiritual salvation, and the glorious hope of future happiness, but to our security in this world merely, and our well-being in the fleeting and transitory course of our existence here," improves it; not in ascribing it to our increased power and extended opulence, but that "the visionary refinement, and the restless love of innovation, to which other nations may attribute their sufferings, we resisted from the very beginning. Our customs, our laws, our holy religion, we resolved to maintain from the very first; and we have maintained them: we have not lost, and may we never lose, our attachment, even to the prejudices, if so they are to be called, which time has sanctioned: and we have wisely taught our children to

abh

* Mr. H. cannot distinguish *Odo*, a Norman, from *Adonis*, a Greek name; "greatly doubts D. H.'s credibility, though he does not find leisure to refer to his authorities;" and confounds the *Lombardic* with the *Saxon* letters.

abhor that inſatiable thirſt for alteration which terminates at laſt in having nothing to alter. Our patriotiſm, our fond attachment to our native land, has not been waſted in unprofitable ſpeculations, nor loſt in chimerical theories of univerſal benevolence; but has limited its exertions, as reaſon and religion direct, to our friends, our kindred, our neighbours; for their ſakes, the ſoil which they inhabit is dear to us; the ſoil which has nurtured us in infancy, and which our parents have cheriſhed before us. For their ſakes we have '*girded ourſelves to the battle*' with an ardour and an unanimity to which the annals of hiſtory can ſcarcely afford a parallel. In this cauſe the idle rouſe themſelves into activity; the induſtrious quit their peaceful labours; and the rich forego their gratifications. All difference, all diſcordant opinions, are ſilenced; and one ſentiment animates all." . . . . "Is then this happy concord, this inflexible maintenance of our moſt invaluable privileges, the reſult of our own wiſdom only? Hath our own ſagacity alone taught us to foreſee our dangers, and our own ſtrength enabled us to erect a barrier againſt them? No; far be it from us to aſſert ſo preſumptuous a claim. Let the praiſe be humbly offered where it is due. 'Not unto us, O Lord, but to thy name be given the glory *. It is thy hand; thou, O Lord, haſt done it †.' . . . . "We think ourſelves a moral people; and, in many reſpects, it is true we are ſo. Let us not, however, preſume too haſtily on the title, until we are ſure there is nothing to derogate from it. But it is the unfortunate character of our days, that the vices which were once limited to the higher orders of ſociety are now become univerſal: the voluptuouſneſs, the diſſipation, the prodigality, which uſed only to be found in the ſplendid palaces of rank and opulence, have now found their way into the lowly manſions of labour and induſtry; all orders now require the ſame indulgences; they have the ſame wiſhes and the ſame wants; and, in the expenſive gratifications of luxury, the ſervant almoſt vies with his maſter, and the peaſant with his lord ‡." (p. 14.) . . . . "This is one of the great evils which we have to lament, the true cauſe, perhaps, of all the crimes which daily and hourly ſhock our feelings; and, if it be an evil of ſuch a nature as to elude the efforts of human policy, if laws cannot prevent, cannot even retard its courſe, let ſomething elſe be tried, let us ſee what the influence of example will do, or whether admonition will ſucceed where authority fails; let ſome effort at leaſt be made, before it be too late, to ſtem the torrent of growing corruption, or the vengeance of Heaven will moſt aſſuredly bring with it both the cure and puniſhment." (p. 14.) . . . . . "Our very proſperity endangers our religion. There is danger alſo to us in the acknowledged impiety of our enemies; in our juſt abhorrence of their crimes we may learn to think too highly of ourſelves, and, like the Phariſee of old, whilſt we are cenſuring the vices of others, we may inſenſibly forget our own. Nay, there is danger even in the juſtice of our cauſe; for, contending as we are, not for dominion, power, or wealth, but for ſelf-preſervation, for our country, our government, our religion, we may be tempted to claim that protection as a right, which, in all caſes, muſt be the free, unconditional gift of God. If there be any truth in theſe obſervations, we are ſtanding every day on the brink of a precipice; and, with all our boaſted virtues, and all our real bleſſings, when we leaſt expect it, perhaps the hour of retribution may be at hand." (pp. 18, 19.) The concluding application is ſuitable.

250. *An Anſwer to ſome Pleas in Favour of Idolatry and Indulgences in the* Romiſh *Church; addreſſed to the Friends of the Proteſtant Faith. By the Rev.* R. B. Nickolls, *LL.B. Rector of* Stoney Stan-

* Pſalm cxvi, 1. † Pſalm cix, 7.

‡ Here, as we have frequently obſerved, the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice fail in their deſireable end; they cannot ſtop the getting of riches; they cannot curb the abuſe of them, nor their baneful example from ſpreading to the dependents and all in the employment of the corrupted opulent, who frequently require from their ſervants dreſs and habits to which they would not otherwiſe aſpire; who keep them from their reſt at night, their church on Sunday, their tranquillity, and the health attendant on it, and urge them into compliances, to ſupport which they muſt gamble and pilfer, and, to kill the time, frequent houſes of ill fame, to the endangering both of their health and their morals. EDIT.

ton,

ton, Leicestershire, *and Dean of* Middleham *in* Yorkshire.

THE worthy Dean, attentive to the interests of true Christianity and true Protestantism, which are the same, has here given a comprehensive view of the enormities of the Church of Rome in the two articles above specified; and gives a new and not improbable application of the person that has seated himself in the temple of God as God—not to the Pope, but to the Corsican usurper, who has dethroned *him*, and defied the living God. If indulgences are still adhered to, the Irish need not content themselves with being absolved from their oath; for every crime has its price.

251. *An Address to Lord* Teignmouth, *President of the* British *and Foreign Bible Society; occasioned by his Address to the Clergy of the Church of* England. *By a Country Clergyman.*

NOT having seen his Lordship's address, we were at a loss to comprehend what could have excited this outcry against it. But, on a serious perusal of it, we are, with the writer, afraid the professions of this Society will lead to mischief, as the institutions of benefit-societies, and the multiplication of others under various names, and as too many of the societies, which, springing up like mushrooms, differ materially in their *real* from their *avowed* object, in discordance between the object they *profess* and the object they *pursue*, have been perverted to the worst of ends. "If your Lordship," says he, "will please to call to mind the warnings of a learned Prelate of our Church, you will remember that he is now, in a remarkable manner, and with much aggravation of malice and impudence, detected lurking behind the cross." Whatever this means, we are yet to learn how best the distribution of Bibles (the translation and edition of which is to be entrusted to all the different denominations of Christians, a new translation, or one otherwise modified, as the writer has been informed is the case with the *Welsh* translation) must favour and propagate the sentiments of the different parties who encourage it. By the 11th regulation, which is, to conduct the business of the Society, appoint all officers except the treasurer, have power to call special meetings, and are charged with procuring for the Society suitable patronage; it shall consist of 36 laymen, of whom 24 who shall have most frequently attended shall be eligible for re-election for the ensuing year; 6 shall be foreigners, resident in London or its vicinity; half the remainder shall be members of the Church of England, and the other half members of other denominations of Christians!!! We have here a standing majority against the Church. "The first temptation held out to the publick is the *liberal basis* of your Establishment. Is it liberal, my Lord, to deprive one party of more than three-fourths of its strength, and to throw it among the others, who have no other right to it, nor expectation of it, but what they derive from your Lordship?" (pp. 22—24.). "Christian Charity no where recommends associations of discordant principles, combinations of men professedly at variance and in hostility with each other; but Christian Charity enjoins that which renders all these elaborate societies useless: it teaches and obliges Christians to be *like-minded*, to have one faith, one baptism, one speech, and one hope of their calling." (p. 11.) The *majority* of the meetings, or the committee, have it in their power to order the printing and distributing Bibles, made up agreeable to their respective sentiments, either by translating or commenting on the Bible, and thus detailing their opinions, and attempting to make converts. Such an heterogeneous Bible, circulated among the Indians or Mahometans, must effectually check the progress of Christianity. We are happy, however, to hear that an antidote to this poison is under contemplation by a new respectable Bible Society, which will employ the best paper and the best type, on the most reasonable terms.

"As it is notorious that several *liberal* friends of rank have strenuously defended the Dissenting denominations of Christians against the one established, but scarcely any have been persuaded to quit their connexion with the Church, and honour the meeting-houses with their presence, it would not be an easy thing for those several denominations to prove their connexion with their friends in the Church, were it not for the opportunities afforded them by societies established on 'liberal bases.' Here, indeed, it is with all the members, as the

verb goes, 'Hail, fellow, well met.' All is unity and charity, and Chriſtian benevolence, and every thing that is good. Here is realiſed the pretty hand-in-hand frontiſpiece to the Chriſtian Ladies Pocket-book, 1808. In ſweeteſt harmony we view the preacher, ſhop-man, and the Britiſh peer, the Methodiſt, and Baptiſt, and Independent, the Antinomian, &c. &c. &c. and a venerable Biſhop of the Church of England. But, my Lord, it is a fact, that few men of opulence, and fewer ſtill of rank, frequent the conventicle or meeting-houſe, though ſeveral are well-known ſupporters of the cauſe. If men of influence and conſideration, who continue to revile the Church, ſtill think proper to remain nominal members of her communion, till I am favoured by your Lordſhip with a better reaſon for this ſtrange, inconſiſtent behaviour, I am ſatisfied with this, that *her* ſociety is that which, in ſpite of calumny, is to be preferred; though ſtill, in their ſober moments, even men of the world do think it more creditable to be accounted members of our venerable Church than ſubſcribers to the meeting-houſe: they proceed as if they adopted the idea of the gay king, and thought that the Church was fitter for gentlemen than the conventicle." (p. 27.)

"To ſpeak in no harſher terms of your Lordſhip's invitation into your aſſociation than I feel by conſcience bound to ſpeak, do you not, my Lord, at leaſt lead the clergy into temptation, a thing againſt which they daily pray? And is it not preſumption to truſt themſelves in the company of ſo many agreeable gentlemen, who, if they be honeſt, muſt infallibly endeavour to ſeduce them from their firſt faith? The divine grace is no where promiſed to thoſe who ſin wilfully; and ſurely it is to tempt God's providence to expect to come off harmleſs when we know he has in general made no way to eſcape. My Lord,

'You know your ſtrength, and I know mine;
Neither our own, but given.'

Nothing with me hath ſuch faſcinating charms as good company; and nothing ſooner would ſeduce me from my principles. Feeling myſelf, therefore, too weak to ſay that it is poſitively out of the power of any of your friends to perſuade me out of the means of ſalvation, or defraud me out of the all-ſufficient merits and atonement of my adored Redeemer, I muſt, in prudence and in conſcience, decline your Lordſhip's invitation. I am perfectly aware that there are ſome choſen, favoured perſons, who ſeem to poſſeſs much greater fortitude and ſpiritual ſtrength than I can boaſt, or than I judge (for charity compels us ſo to determine); they have, by ſome revealed means, ſecured a more than ordinary meaſure of grace, and ſo can ſafely make a bolder flight in the thickeſt of this world's temptation and trials; elſe, might we ignorantly aſk, what concord hath a mitre with a meeting-houſe? Why ſhould a clergyman of the Church be unequally yoked with a lovely ſiſter of the conventicle? But, upon theſe heads, my Lord, I refer you to a certain officer of the Society. Perhaps he can reſolve you how a clergyman of the Church can attend the meeting-houſe without danger to his principles, or groſs indecorum towards the Church and its ſpiritual ſuperior. He, perhaps, can ſecurely, and without breach of truſt, take his pupil to hear the harangues of thoſe who daily revile her. This, to common underſtandings, does not appear to be the likely way 'to baniſh and drive away all erroneous and ſtrange doctrines contrary to God's word,' which every clergyman at his ordination ſolemnly promiſes. It wants ſome clearing up. I am ſure I have no ſuch extraordinary grace as to juſtify me in ſuch dangerous experiments; and therefore I dare not expoſe myſelf to ſuch temptations as I ſee perſons more ſpoken of for piety practiſe every day. In ſhort, my Lord, I confeſs my great fear that frequent communication with thoſe whom we both conſider as corrupt concerning the faith would, in the end, defile the purity of my own; and therefore, without preſumption, I cannot join myſelf to your Bible Society." (p. 31.)

252. *A Letter to a Country Clergyman; occaſioned by his Addreſs to Lord* Teignmouth, *Preſident of the* Britiſh *and Foreign Bible Society. By a Suburban Clergyman.*

THE Suburban Clergyman, whom we have heard hinted to be the author of "The Faſhionable World Diſplayed" (reviewed vol. LXXIV. 822, 853), repels the fears and prejudices of the author of the Addreſs, who has been ſaid

ſaid to be the Rev. Mr. Sykes, of Guildſborough, in Northamptonſhire, with pleaſantry rather than ſeverity, diſclaiming thoſe apprehenſions which his country-brother entertains from a coalition between Churchmen and Diſſenters for the diſſemination of the Scriptures. He profeſſes himſelf friendly to every meaſure which tends to diffuſe truth and charity; replies, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, to every objection in the Addreſs; and hopes that the intercourſe between perſons of different religious perſuaſions, which the Bible Society promotes, will operate, by a kind of mental friction, to wear away the aſperities of all parties.

This is not the only controverſy which we are truly ſorry to ſee carried on between the two parties. "Guides to the Church," and "Churchman's Remembrancer," will never be healing meaſures ſo long as the inveteracy of ſome Churchmen inſtigates them to call the Diſſenters by names ſo ſeverely illiberal as we cannot ſtain our pages with repeating.

233. *A Poem on the Reſtoration of Learning in the Eaſt. By the Rev.* Francis Wrangham, *M. A. F. R. S. of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge.

THE Rev. Claudius Buchanan, vice-preſident of the College of Fort William in Bengal, formerly B. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, gave to the Univerſity, in 1804, 210*l.*; of which 100*l.* was to be given to the author of a proſe diſſertation on the beſt means of civilizing the ſubjects of the Britiſh Empire in India, and diffuſing the light of the Chriſtian Religion through the Eaſtern world; 60*l.* for an Engliſh poem on the reſtoration of learning in the Eaſt; 25*l.* for a Latin poem on *Collegium Bengalenſe*; and 25*l.* for a Greek ode on Γινωθι σεαυτον. The firſt prize was adjudged to Mr. Grant, fellow of Magdalen; but the judges unanimouſly expreſſed their wiſh for the publication of Mr. W.'s, who had handled his ſubject with that judgment and preciſion which diſtinguiſh all his compoſitions, commencing with the production of light, and conducting his readers through the advantage of the Eaſtern over the Weſtern world; the progreſs of Brahma's and Mahometan ſuperſtition; the degradation and oppreſſed ſtate of India; the character of Sir William Jones (to whoſe relict this poem is inſcribed); the effects of the reſtoration of learning, civil and religious; apoſtrophe to England; and contraſt of her arts with thoſe of France.

234. *The Prophecy of* Iſaiah *concerning the Humiliation, Sufferings, Death and Burial, and conſequent Exaltation, of the* Meſſiah, *paraphraſed; or, an Expoſition of Part of the Fifty-ſecond and Fifty-third Chapters: deſigned as a ſerious Meditation on* Good Friday. *By the Rev.* Edward Backenbury, *B. A. Vicar of* Skendleby.

THE author's deſign is, to bring back a more ſerious and decent obſervance of Good Friday. He has collected the ſenſe of different commentators and lexicographers on the diſputed or doubtful paſſages, following no opinion farther than he could reconcile it with the general tenor of divine truth, being open to conviction, and referring himſelf to the indulgence of a candid publick. He has it in contemplation to publiſh a connected ſyſtem of doctrinal and practical Chriſtianity, in 54 diſcourſes, as profeſſed and maintained by the Church of England.

235. *An Illuſtration of the Monaſtic Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town and Abbey of* St. Edmund's Bury. *By the Reverend* Richard Yates, *F.S.A. of* Jeſus *College*, Cambridge; *Chaplain to his Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital*, Cheſſea; *and Rector of* Eſſa, *alias* Aſhen. *With Views of the moſt conſiderable Monaſterial Remains; by the Reverend* William Yates, *of* Sidney Suſſex *College*, Cambridge.

THIS intereſting work, which has been ſome time in expectation, will not diſappoint the Antiquarian reader in its execution.

"The monaſtery of St. Edmund's Bury acquired and maintained, during a long ſucceſſion of ages, a very diſtinguiſhed and extenſive celebrity. In magnificent buildings, ſplendid decorations, and extenſive poſſeſſions, it was equalled by few; and its immunities and privileges, both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, rendered it ſuperior to moſt of the Conventual Eſtabliſhments in England. The venerable remains, in their preſent fallen condition, indicate its former grandeur; and it is impoſſible to contemplate them without a degree of admiration that renders the flouriſhing ſtate of theſe ſtupendous ſacred edifices an intereſting ſubject of enquiry.

"It has been matter of ſurpriſe, that no Antiquary has hitherto ſupplied any regular and comprehenſive Hiſtory of this Abbey. The unfiniſhed work of Dr. Batteley,

Barneley, and a ſmall anonymous publication, are the only attempts to gratify the public curioſity that preceded the Propoſals for the preſent Work. In ſome meaſure to ſupply this deficiency, and to offer an Hiſtoric Illuſtration of the riſe, progreſs, meridian grandeur, and preſent ſtate, of theſe memorials of the piety and liberality of our anceſtors, is the purpoſe of the following ſheets.

"That no full and ſatisfactory hiſtory of this noble eſtabliſhment has hitherto appeared, cannot have proceeded either from the ſubject being viewed as too inconſiderable, or from a paucity of materials.

"Its magnitude and importance are ſtill evident; and the literary remains are ſufficiently ample to form a large work; but the moſt authentic documents are not calculated, in an unpubliſhed and unarranged ſtate, to afford ſatisfaction to the generality of enquirers." (Pref. pp. v. vi.)

"The MS accounts preſerved in the Regiſters and Offices are ſufficiently abundant to have afforded ſeveral volumes; but, though they contain many particulars worthy the attention of the Antiquary, and are chiefly compoſed of materials that might certainly have this claim to novelty,—that they have never been publiſhed,—yet would they moſt undoubtedly ſubject any work that introduced them to the general inconveniences of Local Hiſtories, as defined by a modern elegant writer*—"Size, Expence, and Soporific Qualities."

"Charters, Grants, Papal Bulls, Benefactors Wills, Rent Rolls, Preſentations, Leaſes, and Documents of a ſimilar deſcription, are therefore not generally inſerted at length in this Work. They are, indeed, ſo numerous, that this could not have been done without enhancing the price in a very conſiderable degree.

"The ſources of information that are leſs public calls me to the diſcharge of a moſt pleaſing and gratifying duty—the acknowledgment of obligation to the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Friends, who have honoured me with communications, or granted me the uſe of their Libraries." (pp. ix. x.)

After acknowledgments to his literary benefactors, Mr. Yates thus ſpeaks of the plates.

"The Plates, I truſt, will appear to be executed in a ſtyle of accuracy and elegance ſeldom equalled, and never exceeded by works of ſimilar magnitude, containing the ſame number of plates, and offered at the ſame price. The drawings were all made by my brother, with the moſt laborious regard to truth of delineation; and, as they were all finiſhed and corrected upon the ſpot from the original objects, it is hoped they will be found to poſſeſs no inconſiderable portion of that firſt requiſite of excellence, an exact portraiture of the object delineated, without any adventitious additions of a fanciful and incorrect taſte. The apprehenſions of my brother, as an amateur artiſt, on firſt ſubmitting to the public eye his efforts in an art which he only cultivates as an occaſional relaxation to the more ſevere ſtudies of claſſical and ſcholaſtic purſuits, were in a great meaſure relieved by the unequivocal and gratifying approbation of Henry Bunbury, eſq. the productions of whoſe faſcinating pencil, as they afford a general gratification, have long enjoyed the meed of general applauſe.

"Neither labour nor expence have been ſpared to render the whole work not altogether unworthy the highly-honourable patronage which the very reſpectable liſt of Subſcribers has conferred on it. To their candour, and that of a liberal publick, it is preſented with every ſentiment of reſpect, and with the diffidence properly attendant on the firſt eſſay of an inexperienced author; who hopes that the errors and imperfections of his production may find an apology at the bar of candid criticiſm, in the aſſiduity of his endeavours to contribute a ſmall portion to the fund of public amuſement and information; and who will feel the higheſt ſatisfaction ſhould this attempt to illuſtrate the former magnificence and preſent ſtate of theſe intereſting Antiquities afford any gratification to the inhabitants and occaſional viſitors of the town and neighbourhood; and at the ſame time be found to offer to the general reader an elucidation of Monaſtic Hiſtory, and preſent ſome obſervations and ſubjects of inveſtigation not entirely undeſerving the attention of the learned and judicious Antiquary.

"And here alſo filial duty and gratitude entreat the indulgence of paying a deſerved tribute of affection to the memory of a moſt kind and honoured parent. A reſidence of thirty-ſeven years within the walls of the Abbey, and a love of antiquarian enquiries, had rendered theſe awful ruins peculiarly intereſting to him; and he employed the few leiſure intervals which indefatigable exertions in diſcharge of his more important duties allowed, in forming an illuſtrative Collection, which he was very deſirous of having further extended. To gratify the wiſhes of an indulgent father was, therefore, the firſt occaſion of undertaking this Work, and adds another atteſtation to the numerous inſtances of the frailty of all earthly hope. When it was far advanced in preparation for the preſs, the Omnipotent Diſpoſer of all

* Williams's Hiſtory of Monmouthſhire.

all events was pleaſed to ſummon him to the reward of his piety and virtues, and his children to the ſolemn duty of following his mortal remains to an early grave. Thoſe who, like me, have ſuffered ſo ſudden and ſo irreparable a loſs, and thoſe who notice with ſympathy the ſigh of duteous ſenſibility, will readily pardon the ſorrow of a ſon for intruding itſelf upon theſe pages, and joining in thoſe public teſtimonies of reſpect that were its greateſt conſolation."

In the uncertainty about its Roman exiſtence *, the antiquity of the town is taken up in the Saxon period in *Bedericſworth*, the *Villa* or eſtate of *Bederic*, for ſo *bury* ſignified at that and later times; and hence *the bury* is ſynonymous with the manſion of the lord of the manor, or the *great houſe* of the *ſquire*, which name it bore at the foundation of the monaſtery about 925. We much doubt whether the four blocks dug out of the foundations of the abbey church, engraved in plate I. preceded the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity there. We even think we diſcern in them the head of the royal St. Edmund, and the wolf which found it.—The ſecond chapter is occupied with the hiſtory of the kingdom of Eaſt Anglia *Sigebriht*, *Sigbriht*, not *Sigbercht*, is the ſpelling of the Saxon Chronicle when it mentions that king of Weſſex. Sebert, whoſe tomb was opened in Weſtminſter Abbey, when Henry III. rebuilt it (p. 21, note), was the firſt Chriſtian king of Eſſex, who founded it about 610. Tanner, Not. Monaſt. p. 292.

Edmund was crowned king of Eaſt Anglia at Buers or Bury, A. D. 865. The Danes, led by the proſpect of plunder, invaded his kingdom next year, and were beaten off, but in 867 defeated by him. They wintered at Thetford 870-1, defeated and put him to a cruel death, ravaged his dominions, and deſtroyed the churches. The Danes ſhot the king to death with arrows, and cut off his head, which was afterwards found in a wood protected by a wolf, and joined to the body. The whole was depoſited in a *wooden* church at *Bedericeſworth*. Sigebert, A. D. 630, erected the firſt Chriſtian church here, into which the martyr was tranſlated 903; and the Benedictine monks were placed here, 1020, by Ailwin biſhop of Hulm, who had been keeper of the body, and a favourite with king Canute, who granted them a charter, and was otherwiſe a benefactor. The church was finiſhed 1032, having been 12 years building. Edward the Confeſſor granted the privilege of a mint to the monaſtery, and a conſiderable franchiſe. This church was re-built 1093 *. The high privileges and exemptions enjoyed by this *mitred* abbey occupy ch. iv. § 2. § 3. contains their conteſts with biſhops of Hulm, Thetford, and Norwich. About 1255, the Grey or Franciſcan friars ſettled in Bury, but were ſoon removed to Babwell out of it. The monks had alſo various conteſts with the townſmen. We have next an account of the royal viſits and parliaments which diſtinguiſhed Bury from Edward the Confeſſor to Elizabeth. Chap. iv. § 7. recites the grandeur and magnificence of the eſtabliſhment. We know not what this obſervation, p. 176, note *, means, that "the Gothic architects were accuſtomed to face their pillars with thin lamina of marble." If it is intended for a tranſlation of the verſes following, we do not find the idea.

Chap. v. treats of monaſtic officers; *Heywardus*, p. 205. There was a Hayward, or regulator of the hay cutting, in Waltham marſhes.

Wudewardus, p. 206. Woodward.

Cuſtos Mandati.

Duo Brevitores, two keepers or ſealers of writs or briefs.

Septem ſervientes de Sartrinâ, ſeven ſervants in the taylor's ſhop.

Sutor, ſhoemaker.

Cementarius, maſon.

Duo Stegarii may be two thatchers or tilers, from στεγη, roof.

Abbot Sampſon was accuſtomed to preach in the Norfolk dialect, the county in which he was born. He died 1120. (p. 212.) This ſhews that ſermons were delivered in Engliſh ſo early as the twelfth century.

P. 215. Mr. Cole's note has not removed the difficulty in the paſſage of Leland.

* Whether as Villa Fauſtini or Fauſtina, certainly not as Villa *Fratris Auſtini*, which is *too bad*. EDIT.

* Qu. if Mr. Y. ſufficiently diſtinguiſhes the ſeveral re-edifications? The original church was of *wood*. The ſecond, built by Sigbert 1032, gave place to another, and that to a third, of hewn ſtone, in which the body was depoſited, and that to a fourth 1093. (pp. 72, 78 n.)

P. 215.

P. 232. The epitaph on Reeve is mistranslated on account of being wrong stopped:

"Dixerunt Kemis progeniè; atque Magnanimus, &c." [pater

"They called Kemis *by birth* or family; and he was a magnanimous, &c. father."

We beg leave to object to Monasterial for monastic *(Title)*; legendic for legendary, p. 40, note.

The plates not being numbered, a difficulty arises in referring to those of the Abbey gate, xi. xii. mentioned p. 8 of the second part, and in the title to chap. i.

We have received much pleasure in the perusal of this history of the town and abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, as far as it goes; and though we regret the Compiler is prevented from a more ample detail *from original documents*, by the reasons given in the Preface, the consideration of the great inconveniences of local Histories, size, expence, and soporific qualities, as stated by a pedantic topographer, reviewed vol. LXIX. p. 586; we hope he will at least find encouragement to complete his undertaking.

236. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St.* Paul, London, *on* Thursday, May 31, 1804; *being the Time of the yearly Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity Schools in and about the Cities of* London *and* Westminster. *By the Right Reverend* George *Lord Bishop of* Lincoln. *Published at the Request of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Trustees of the several Schools. To which is annexed, an Account of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.*

THE following passage will be sufficient to recommend this discourse.

"It is equally easy to all ranks and conditions of men to comprehend that God made our first parents upright and happy—that by right of his sovereign power as their Creator he imposed upon them one command, as the test of their obedience and the mark of their dependence—that they violated this command, and thereby incurred the displeasure of God—that, in consequence of this disobedience, they were deprived of the happiness they had hitherto enjoyed, and became subject to toil, pain, sin, misery, and death—that they transmitted their nature thus changed, depraved, and corrupted, to their posterity—that the whole human race, by partaking of this sinful nature, and the actual commission of sin, were the objects of God's wrath, and liable to punishment—that it pleased God, at the moment he passed judgment upon our first parents, to remember mercy, and to promise, in obscure terms, a future Redeemer of mankind—that he renewed this promise repeatedly, and gradually gave clearer intimations of his gracious design—that, as a preparatory step, he selected from the nations of the earth a peculiar people, to whom he prescribed rules of religious worship, and laws for their civil government—that, by the mouth of his Prophets, whom he raised up from time to time among his chosen people, he declared the personal dignity of the Saviour of the world; pointed out the family from which he should be descended; foretold the place where he should be born; the time of his appearance; the circumstances of his birth; the nature of the instructions he should deliver, and of the miracles he should perform; the reception he should meet with during his ministry; the insults and sufferings he should endure; his resurrection from the dead; his ascension into heaven; and the future progress of his religion—that all these predicted circumstances took place in Jesus Christ, and in Him alone—that, consequently, he was the promised Redeemer of mankind—that the Religion which he taught must be true—that his doctrines ought to be believed—that his precepts ought to be obeyed—that the terms of salvation which he proposed must be accepted, or the punishment which he denounced must be undergone. These are the great and leading truths of the merciful scheme of Redemption through Jesus Christ; and, when stated in their native simplicity, they require no depth of thought to comprehend them, no length of labour to investigate them. Would to God it were as easy to make men practise the duties of Christianity, which constitute that degree of holiness without which no man shall see God, as it is to make them believe those articles of faith which are necessary for eternal salvation." (p. 14.)

237. *Peculiar Privileges of the Christian Ministry considered in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of St.* David's, *at the primary Visitation of that Diocese in the Year* 1804. *By* Thomas *Lord Bishop of St.* David's.

THE benevolent Bishop, observing that the *duties* of the clerical profession have been detailed by his predecessor (Dr. George Bull) and others, undertakes to state the *advantages* of it. The points on which he chiefly dwells for this

this purpose, are the opportunities it offers of securing happiness here and hereafter, by means of a *retired, studious, peaceful, religious, useful* life. In treating of these five principal subjects, the learned prelate extends some of them into several subdivisions, and illustrates them by many cogent arguments. Under the head of the usefulness of the Christian ministry, he speaks of the illustration of the Scriptures in their original language, and on that passage has this important note:

"We have the authority of one of the most learned men of any age or country for saying, that *Non aliunde disidia in religione dependent quam ab ignoratione grammaticæ.* (Scaligerana, p. 86, ed. Tan. Fabri.) We may exemplify this remark of Scaliger by some important passages in the New Testament relative to the divinity of Christ, about which there can be no doubt, if the construction of the Greek language is to be determined by its own idioms. Take one passage *instar omnium.* St. Paul says, προσδεχομενοι την μακαριαν ελπιδα και επιφανειαν της δοξης του μεγαλου Θεου και σωτηρος ημων Ιησου Χριστου. (Tit. ii. 13.) Our common version translates this passage thus: "Looking for that blessed hope of the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ." The MS correction in the margin of Hugh Broughton's version, quoted by Mr. Sharp, translates it less ambiguously: "The glorious appearing of our great God and Saviour, Jesus Christ." We have in the language of this version St. Paul's most express declaration of the divinity of Jesus Christ. And so Hammond translates it in his margin, and Whitby confirms this sense in his note on the passage. And so, too, Whitby affirms that all the ancient Greek Fathers understood it. What Whitby says in few words, yet not without reference to the works of some of the most ancient and learned of the Fathers, Mr. Wordsworth has shewn at large in his *Six Letters* addressed to Mr. Sharp, by so full and satisfactory a statement and citation of all the ancient Fathers, that, if *authority* had its due weight, there would be no difference of opinion about the passage in question. But to the argument from authority we may add the *jus et norma loquendi* of the Greek language. Beza affirms that the idiomatical construction of the words requires the sense which is given to the passage in the old version before quoted, and by the ancient Greek Fathers. Whitby and others of a later date affert the same. Mr. Sharp, in his *Remarks on the Uses of the definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Testament*, has confirmed this argument from idiom, by a minute examination of similar forms of expression in the New Testament. He has laid open the principle of Beza's observation; and has shewn that the passage of St. Paul will bear *no other* interpretation consistently with the uniform usage of the Greek language of the New Testament than that which declares Christ to be our GREAT GOD AND SAVIOUR." (p. 18.)

The same note proceeds with some remarks of great force and justice on the "Six more Letters" addressed to Mr. Sharp, by a pretended Mr. Blunt.

The Charge concludes with the recommendation of a Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Christian Unity, and Church Fellowship, within that diocese; the plan and proceedings of which are detailed in the Appendix. Like other works of the same author, this Charge deserves the commendation of every friend to religion.

258. *Commentaries on the Treatment of Scirrhi and Cancers, from the earliest Period to the present; for the Purpose of pointing out and establishing a Specific for those Diseases on rational and scientific Principles.* By William Thomas, *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

THE object of this candid and scientific pamphlet is to induce the unfortunate sufferers, who daily shrink from the horrors of the knife, to yield to the application of arsenic, which, when under judicious and scientific management, may be directed to the happiest purposes. The intention is laudable; and Mr. Thomas seems perfectly master of his subject.

*** The British Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, &c. announced p. 747, is now in a fair way of being matured. The Society have laid out 4500l. of the subscriptions already received in the purchase of the late Shakspeare Gallery in Pall Mall; whereby they will have a central situation and good light for such pictures, &c. as they shall be enabled to exhibit to the inspection of the publick.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

SCOTTER CHURCH shall be engraved.

A CLASSICAL READER would be glad to be informed why, in both editions of Mr. Dibdin's Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Classicks, no notice is taken of *Aratus, Manilius, Oppian*, among the poets, and *Ptolemy* among geographers.

THE

THE COW.

By the Rev. J. Plumptre, Fellow of Clare-hall.

TOO oft are our ſongs about war, love, and drinking,
More humble's the theme I would celebrate now,
But if beauty and uſe claim our praiſe, to my thinking,
Well worthy the ſong's the domeſtical Cow;
For docile and mild is the Cow in her nature,
Serenity beams in her face in each feature;
In uſe too ſhe greatly ſurpaſſes each creature;
Oh, ſuch are the virtues we find in the Cow.

How balmy her breath as the flowers ſhe feeds on,
As fragrant to ſmell as the newly-cut hay,
How ſteady her ſtep in the meadow ſhe treads on,
How inſtructive to man on the ground as ſhe lay:
For there, as the cud o'er again ſhe is chewing,
She teaches me juſt what I too ſhould be doing,
O'er my reading and thoughts, that more good be accruing;
O this is the leſſon I learn from the Cow.

The milk, twice a day, from her bag that is flowing,
Pure fountain of health both for man and for child!
Yet, while your children to manhood are growing,
But yet, while mild milk for the babe we are that is mild.
Thus form them mild tempers by food boaſting,
Strong food too ſhe gives for maintaining our hoſt in,
For from her ſpring the oxen which give
beef for roaſting;
For Engliſh roaſt beef we're in debt to the Cow.

Long time the Small Pox o'er the world has been raging,
Sweeping thouſands and thouſands betimes to the grave,
But Providence, kindly, its rigour aſſuaging,
Has pointed the means from its fury to ſave:
For our own uſeful Cow a diſtemper has often,
No infection it gives, ne'er was life by it ſoften,
Yet this will the rage of Small Pox always ſoften,
For none e'er have Small Pox after this from the Cow.

Oh! ſpurn not the gift, both ſo ſimple and ſafe too,
Deſpiſe not becauſe 'tis deriv'd from a beaſt;
'Tis a bleſſing that Heav'n itſelf has vouchſaf'd you,
And in med'cine's great round, tho' the laſt, not the leaſt:
So clean is the Cow, and ſo pure is her feeding,
Her breath, milk, and fleſh, we are all ſo agreed in,
To prevent the Small Pox we are one and all needing:
Before man's diſtemper, O give me the Cow's.

Nor think it preſumption to bring one diſeaſe in,
To exterminate that by a Providence ſent,
Both the ſcourge, and the means he affords for releaſing,
By the ſame dreadful, merciful Father are lent.
Againſt it to reaſon would ſtop e'en our eating,
All other diſeaſes prevent us from treating,
Left thus Heav'n's ways we were boldly defeating:—
Then we'll hail our Phyſician with joy in the Cow.

O cheriſh the Cow, then, and give her protection,
Be her's the rich meadow wherein ſhe may roam,
The ſweeteſt of hay claims for her your ſelection,
And fodder her kindly at night at your home:
Be the maid or the boy that ſhall milk her humaneſt,
Should they dare to ill-uſe her, be ſure thou reſtraineſt;
Thy hopes in her profit be none of the vaineſt;
Thy food, thy phyſician, thou'lt find in thy Cow.

IMPROMPTU

UPON HIS MAJESTY'S FRIGATE THE BLANCHE SINKING SOON AFTER SHE WAS COMPELLED TO STRIKE TO NUMBERS. By William-Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.

WHEN all that Honour could achieve was done,
And numbers triumph'd o'er the Blanche's gun,—
The gallant veſſel could not bear her doom,
But ſunk indignant to the watery tomb!
And there, beneath the blood-diſcolour'd wave,
In trophied ruins, fought her Faulknor's grave,
When deep ingulph'd—her valiant Captain* cries,
"The Hero's Veſſel with the Hero lies†!"

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 15.

THE incloſed little poetical manuſcript was written many years ago, in alluſion to a ſcene at the Chartered Grammar-ſchool at Reading, by one who had been a ſcholar at that ſeminary during the time it was ſuperintended by the Rev. John Spicer, of famous memory as a ſcholar and maſter, and who had been, as I

* Capt. Mudge, who nobly maintained the honour of the Britiſh flag againſt four ſail of French men of war, ſaw the Blanche ſink, from the enemy's deck.

† The Blanche, laſt war in the Weſt Indies, was commanded by the gallant Capt. Faulknor in the memorable action with La Pique, when her heroic commander was ſlain. 'La Pique afterwards ſtruck her colours to the Blanche.

am

am informed, during his life-time a contributor to your Magazine. The tree here celebrated muſt be well recollected by many who were at that ſchool, which from its vicinity to it became often the object of ſport and miſchief. T.

ON MY FAVOURITE APPLE-TREE, AT READING SCHOOL.

WITHIN the Fauxbrough's charming, dear retreat,
A School there is, well known;—the kingdom ſearch,
There's none ſo pleaſant, airy, or ſo neat,
Or half ſo fam'd for Learning and for Birch.

Hard by, in corner ſnug, did likewiſe grow
An Apple-tree, delicious, rareſt ſort,
Round which the ſchool-boys play'd, as to and fro
They daily to their Syntax did reſort.

Now, as this ſchool into eſteem did grow,
The apples of this tree improv'd in flavour;
Still as the ſchool increaſed in renown,
So did the tree with all increaſe in favour.

Year after year, long time, this ſchool and tree,
As if by one conſent, together grew;
And as the fruit of learning one might ſee,
So Autumn brought the rubied cluſters too.

Ah! hapleſs tree! too certain is thy fate;
What fool could chooſe for thee that dang'rous ſtation! [ſtate!
What maſter's eye preſerve thee in that
What Boys did e'er forego ſuch great temptation!

The ſchool from day to day ſhew'd here and there [ſtraining;
Youths' devaſtating hand without re-
This goodly tree the pranks would likewiſe bear, [complaining!
Nay, loſe a fav'rite branch without

Till, overborne bytricks the urchins play'd,
Full as deſtructive, yet more quick than Time,
Marks of decay untimely it betray'd,
And forc'd, or ſeemed to force, this plaintive rhyme:

"Ungrateful boys! for you my fruits I bore;
My ſapleſs trunk now ſhews how I'm repaid,
My wither'd branches ſee, I now deplore,
For having cool'd you with their ſpreading ſhade.

When Summer's ſun-beams were too hot for play, [to bear,
Or winds too bleak for frames like yours
Did I not court you then from day to day,
And guard you in your ſports with parent care?

Unthinking boys! tis now too late—I die!
Had you but ſpar'd my life, you'd ſtill been cool,
Still on my fruits regal'd—whilſt grateful I
Had ages flouriſh'd near my fav'rite ſchool.

Yet ere I fall, from me this leſſon mind,
For e'en thro' life, you'll bear it not in vain:
In youth ſhort-ſighted, and in age more blind, [bane."
Our greateſt pride oft proves our greateſt

To the DUKE *and* DUCHESS *of* ST. ALBAN'S,
AT MARGATE, *Sept.* 1, 1803.
With the Poem on the EARL MOIRA,
printed in p. 751.

CONSPICUOUS ornaments of Britain's court!
To your protection ſee the Muſe reſort!
Hopeful of your applauſe, to you I ſend
The verſe, in honour of your noble Friend. [increaſe,
Here, in whom we ſee, with large
Virtues of Perſia, antient Rome and Greece,
Concent'ring mix, with thoſe of modern age;
A copious theme for Clio's future page.
Happy Britannia! in a Chief ſo prov'd;
Happy ſociety! by him belov'd.

MUSA PARADISI.

SONNET

To the DUCHESS *of* ST. ALBAN'S,
At MARGATE,
On her aſſiſting at the Collection for the Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Sunday, September 18, 1803.

ADORN'D with beauty, innocence,
With ev'ry female excellence,
Behold the fair ST. ALBAN'S move;
All-graceful as the Queen of Love!
Minerva's lineaments divine
Apparent in each feature ſhine;
While Juno's dignity inſpires
Awful reſpect, and hallow'd fires.
But when as Charity confeſt,
Pow'r bleſſing and for ever bleſt,
Whoſe lamp refulgent, ſtill the ſame,
Burns with a never-dying flame;
We then behold her form aſſume
Celeſtial Virtue's glowing bloom.

MUSA PARADISI.

THE SPORTSMAN.

SEPTEMBER, and birds in great plenty,
A Cockney went after the game;
He kill'd—there were few leſs than twenty—
But what, I muſt beg not to name.

Dogs—he could not their idleneſs prize,
When pointing, the birds flew away;
He, alarm'd that they made ſuch a noiſe,
Was *nervous* the reſt of the day.

Fatigu'd

Fatigu'd he was going to trudge it,
I begging to look at his game,
Found *cats* the content of his budget;
And more, I muſt beg not to name.
PUER RUSTICUS, L. H. T.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Arcades ambo.

YOUNG Billy Button and Tim Tagg,
Two cockneys of no ſmall renown,
Equipt with powder, gun, and bag,
Took lodgings at an inn near town:
Intending there to paſs the night,
And wait the earlieſt dawn of day,
When through the fields, as ſoon as light,
They ſafely might purſue their way.
Our heroes, mute as any mouſe, [white,
Trudg'd ſlowly on,—ſtraight ſomething
Majeſtic ſailing round the houſe,
Struck full on their aſtoniſh'd ſight.

"Vy, that's a voodcock vitch I ſpy,
Or ſome ſich ſort of that there game,"
Says Tagg; then charging quick, let fly,
And deadly certain was his aim.
The viſtim fell, Tagg breathleſs ran
With ſwelling creſt to ſeize his prize;
Oh! gueſs his panic, if you can:
He ſaw a brace of goggle-eyes.
Quite frighten'd at its monſtrous head,
Its mournful ſcreams, and viſage grim;
Tagg roar'd, and fainted; Button fled,
Exclaiming: "Oh! the CHERUBIM!"

"O lawk! O lawk! unlucky chace!
He did not mean it; O poor Tim!"
"Why, what's all this?"—cries Boniface;
"O lawk! he's ſhot a Cherubim."
Mine hoſt and wife, with ſolemn face,
Came forth, with broomſticks and a light;
And both ran trembling to the place,
Where lay poor Tagg in piteous plight.
They ſet the lanthorn on the ground;
They heard, at times, a diſmal howl:
When, ſearching near the ſpot, they found
The lovely CHERUB was—an owl.

AMOR INFELIX.

QUANDO cœperunt fluctus albeſcere vento, [lum;
Fulgura nimboſum perque micare po-
Infelix virgo, nitidos incompta capillos,
In rupem poſuit languida membra cavam; [ulmi,
Cincta caput tenerum lugubris frondibus
In vaſtum fixit lumina mœſta mare.
"Annus præteriit, rediit nec carus amator;
Ne ſævum, vereor, læſerit æquor eum.
O mare turbatum! tibi cur ſe credidit unquam,
Infido ſemper, ſemper et inſtabili?
Me miſeram! Crucior. Quis, quis mihi reddet amantem? [bet!
Quot cauſas pectus triſte doloris hæ-

Æquore jactatam, trepidat mercator avarus, [rit;
Cum navem fractam dira procella ſe-
Aſt ego contemno gemmas, aurumque caducum,
Croeſi non gazæ, te ſine, care, juvant.—
Attrahit affectus ſed conjux altera forſan,
Sum lapſa, infelix, ex animoque tuo."
Edebat gemitus, alto de corde petitos;
Ceperunt lacrymas æquora ſurda graves;
Diſturbat crines validi vis incita venti,
Ingeminant rabiem pontus et acris hyems. [amantis,
Aſpicit, heu! tandem projectum corpus
Advolat, ore fovet; mentis inopſque, perit.

IN MORTEM FELIS.

FORTE quum ſedit latus in nitentis
Vaſculi, ſerum ſtudiis venuſtum,
Intuens fixè latices ſorenos
SELENA læta;

Ungulas molles ſceleri repletas,
Splendidum tergum variante pelle,
Conſciam caudam, vigiles ocellos,
Vafra ciebat.

Vidit, ah! jam, jam, liquidis in undis,
En! duos rivi Genios, natantes:
En! duos rivi Genios!—rubenti
Murice tinctos!

Surgit, his viſis, animoſa Felis.
Quæ poteſt aurum mulier negare?
Quæve ſelis piſciculos opimos
Linquere noſcit?

Effugit ſed præda levis conantem.
Heu! nimis tentans, iterumque tentans
Longius, tandem miſero voluta eſt
Impete lymphis.

Octies è flumine ſe levavit;
Octies hanc auxilium invocavit:
Nemo ſuccurrit. Paraſitus æque
Spernitur omnis.

Fœminæ, (quæ nunc ſine labe fœdâ
Vivitis,) cognoſcite, fabulâ ex hâc,
Non, ſemel quod præteriit, reverti
Temporis ævum.

Witham, Eſſex. C. C——n.

SPECIMENS OF THE POEMS OF CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON, [ſee p. 813.]

THE INQUIRY (WRITTEN IN 1800),

addreſſed to a Friend of the Author's.

WHEN late you aſk'd, where do your parents dwell? [gave;
Unconſcious of the pain your queſtion
For ſtill this heart with agony will ſwell,
When Mem'ry whiſpers, they are in the grave.
I have no parents, ſadly I replied
(While down my cheek th' unbidden tear would flow),
Nor am I by the ties of blood allied
To one kind being in this world below!

A tender father's care I never knew,
One only parent bleſt my early years:
Beneath a mother's ſoft'ring care I grew
From infancy to youth, devoid of fears!

Unknown to me was ev'ry cauſe of grief,
No anxious thoughts my happy mind diſtreſt;
Health and content ſtill bloom'd upon my cheek,
And cheerfulneſs dwelt ever in my breaſt.

To youthful minds each object gives delight,
The world preſents unnumber'd charms to view,
And fancied pleaſures eagerly invite,
Yet oft, in vain, the phantom we purſue!

Scarce had I enter'd on the world's wide ſtage,
Elate with Youth's gay hopes of proſp'rous bliſs,
When ſoon a different ſcene my thoughts engage,
And into ſorrow turn'd my happineſs.

For ah! Diſeaſe had fix'd its fatal dart
Within that breaſt far dearer than my own,
And vain, alas! were all th' attempts of art
To ſave the deſtin'd victim from the tomb.

Though many a year has run its circling round
Since my lov'd parent was to duſt conſign'd,
Yet in my breaſt her image ſtill is found,
Still lives the Mother in her Daughter's mind.

One tender tie remain'd, a brother dear;
But he, alas! Misfortune's victim prov'd,
And oft have I conceal'd the falling tear,
Leſt it ſhould wound the boſom which I lov'd.

Chill penury and ſickneſs were his lot,
Yet was he to his Maker's will reſign'd,
And all his wants and ſuff'rings were forgot
When'er he thought upon his Saviour kind.

He view'd th' approach of Death with joyful eyes,
And often ſtrove my heavy heart to cheer,
"Soon," ſaid th' expiring ſaint, "I reach the ſkies,
And, O my ſiſter! let me meet thee there!"

Forgive theſe tears, my Mary—you have known
Thoſe agonizing pangs that pierce the heart;
You too have wept o'er a lov'd parent's tomb,
And felt what 'tis from thoſe we love to part.

Now on the World's bleak waſte I ſtand alone;
An unprotected orphan I am left;
To me the names of kindred are unknown,
Of each endearing comfort I'm bereft.

Yet, though a tender ſorrow fills my breaſt,
I ſorrow not as thoſe who have no hope,
For ſtill that God, who gives the weary reſt,
With humble confidence, I dare invoke.

I know my Heav'nly Father, good and kind,
Will not without a cauſe his children grieve;
His promiſes ſupport and cheer my mind,
And countleſs mercies I from him receive.

TO MY INFANT ASLEEP (1804).

SLEEP on, ſweet babe, for thou canſt ſleep,
No ſorrows rend thy peaceful breaſt,
Thy penſive mother wakes to weep,
Depriv'd by grief of balmy reſt!

May Angels watch around thy bed,
Thee ſafe from ev'ry ill defend;
May Heav'n unnumber'd bleſſings ſhed,
And be thy never-failing friend!

Sleep on, ſleep on, my baby dear;
Thy little heart, from ſorrow free,
Knows not the anxious cares that tear
Thy mother's breaſt, ſweet babe, for thee.

Soft be thy ſlumbers, Sorrow's child!
Serene and tranquil be thy reſt;
Oft have thy ſmiles my pains beguil'd,
And ſooth'd my agitated breaſt!

Thine infant tongue has never known
A father's name; nor can thine eyes
Recal to mind the graceful form
That low in Death's embraces lies!

But I in thee delight to trace
That form, ſo tenderly belov'd!
To picture, in thy ſmiling face,
His image, far from earth remov'd!

His pious cares thou canſt not ſhare,
Nor can he guide thy tender youth,
Or guard thee from each hurtful ſnare,
Or lead thee in the paths of truth!

The ſad yet pleaſing taſk be mine,
To Virtue's ways thy mind to form,
To point to thee thoſe truths divine,
Which in the Goſpel are made known:

With Reaſon's dawn thou ſhalt be taught
Thy father's God betimes to know;
The wonders he for us hath wrought,
Shall be thy mother's taſk to ſhow.

Each riſing and each ſetting ſun
Thy little hands in prayer ſhall raiſe,
And early ſhall thine infant tongue,
Be taught to liſp thy Maker's praiſe!

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

PERMIT me to requeſt the inſertion of the celebrated epiſtle ſubjoined, as a model of poetical admonition, although written about a century ago.

AN ADMIRER OF GENIUS.

OF PLEASING.

To Sir Richard Temple.

'TIS ſtrange, dear Temple, how it comes to paſs, [he has.
That no one man is pleas'd with what
So Horace ſings—and yet more ſtrange is *this*: [he *is*.
That no one man's diſpleas'd with what
The fooliſh, ugly, dull, impertinent,
Are with their perſons and their parts content.
Nor is that all: ſo odd a thing is man,
He moſt would be what leaſt he ſhould or can.
Hence, homely faces ſtill are foremoſt ſeen, [mien:
And croſs-ſhap'd fops affect the niceſt
Cowards extol true courage to the ſkies,
And fools are always forward to adviſe;
Th' untruſted wretch to ſecrecy pretends,
Whiſp'ring his *nothing* round to *all* as friends.
Dull rogues affect the politician's part,
And learn to nod, and ſmile, and ſhrug with art;
Who nothing has to loſe, the war bewails;
And he who nothing pays, at taxes rails.
Thus man perverſe againſt plain nature ſtrives,
And to be artfully abſurd contrives.

Plautus will dance, *Luſus* at ogling aims, [games;
Old *Tritus* keeps, and undone *Probus*
Noiſome *Curculio*, whoſe envenom'd breath, [death,
Though at a diſtance utter'd, threatens
Full in your teeth his ſtinking whiſper throws, [your noſe.
Nor mends his manners though you hold
Therſites, who ſeems born to give offence,
From uncouth form and frontleſs impudence, [in,
Aſſumes ſoft airs, and with a ſlur comes
Attempts a ſmile, and ſhocks you with a grin.
Rufus harangues with a diffuſive grace,
And *Helluo* invites with a forbidding face.

Nature to each allots his proper ſphere,
But that forſaken, we like comets err:
Toſs'd through the void, by ſome rude ſhock we're broke,
And all our boaſted fire is loſt in ſmoke.

Next to obtaining wealth, or power, or eaſe,
Men moſt affect, in general, to pleaſe;
Of this affection, vanity's the ſource,
And vanity alone obſtructs its courſe;
That teleſcope of fools through which they ſpy
Merit remote, and think the object nigh.
The glaſs remov'd, would each himſelf ſurvey, [neſs weigh;
And in juſt ſcales his ſtrength and weak-
Purſue the path for which he was deſign'd,
And to his proper force adapt his mind;
Scarce one but to ſome merit might pretend, [offend.
Perhaps might pleaſe, at leaſt would not
Who would reprove us while he makes us laugh,
Muſt be no *Bavius*, but a *Bickerſtaff*:
If Garth or Blackmore friendly potions give,
We bid the dying patient drink and live:
When *Murus* comes, we cry, beware the pill, [ſtill.
And wiſh the tradeſman were a tradeſman
If Addiſon, or Rowe, or Prior write,
We ſtudy them with profit and delight;
But when vile *Macer* and *Mundungus* rhyme, [the time.
We grieve we've learnt to read, ay, curſe
All rules of pleaſing in this one unite,
Affect not any thing in Nature's ſpite.
Baboons and apes ridiculous we find;
For what? for ill-reſembling human-kind.
None are for being what they are, in fault,
But for not being what they would be thought.
Thus I, dear friend, to you my thoughts impart,
As to one perfect in the pleaſing art:
If art it may be call'd in you, who ſeem
By Nature form'd for love and for eſteem;
Affecting none, all virtues you poſſeſs,
And really are what others but profeſs.
I'll not offend you, while myſelf I pleaſe,
I loath to flatter, though I love to praiſe.
But when ſuch early worth ſo bright appears, [years:
And antedates the fame which waits on
I can't ſo ſtupidly affected prove,
Not to confeſs it in the man I love.
Though now I aim not at that known applauſe [cauſe;
You've won in arms, and in your Country's
Nor patriot now, nor hero I commend,
But the companion praiſe, and boaſt the friend. William Congreve.

In celeberrimum Medicum Edvardum Jennerium.

GRANDE decus medicæ et lumen Jennerius artis
Nullo delendum tempore nomen habet.
Quam vellem fieri vates, et carmine longo
Laudibus acceptis addere poſſe novas.
Hos ſaltem mihi permittas, digniſſime, verſus, [fero.
Donaque grata habeas qualiacunque
Extinctor necis, et morbi depulſor acerbi,
Quotquot nemo alius civica ſerta geris.
Invidia aut error duro te dente laceſſant,
Hæc reſtant meritis monſtra demanda tuis. [arma,
Quod ſi juſta movet doctus Moſeleſius
Speſque tuas vanas faſta fuiſſe probant:
Dicetur de te; "Magnis tamen excidit auſis,
Qui, ſi naturâ vincitur, arte valet."

P. 656, l. ult. *for* hoc r. hæc.

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1805.

H. of Commons.

May 14.

Mr. *W. Smith* delivered his ſentiments on the Catholic Petition, and deprecated the manner in which the ſubject had been diſcuſſed by thoſe who oppoſed it.

Mr. *Lee* ſpoke to the ſame effect; and reminded thoſe who oppoſed the meaſure, that they ought to have conſidered its magnitude before the Union.

Sir *W. Scott* ſpoke at length againſt the motion; and contended, that to grant the Petition would be to give up our Conſtitution both in Church and State.

Dr. *Lawrence* made a long ſpeech in favour of the motion; and was followed by Mr. *Foſter*, who contended, that in the enjoyment of every kind of property, the Catholicks were as free as the Proteſtants, and that it was political power alone that they wanted. He paid many compliments to the valour of the Iriſhmen in our fleets and armies; but thought that their loyalty reſted on qualified grounds, if they exerted it to ſtipulate with the Crown to get bargains in their favour. As to the maſs of the people, they had every right they wanted; and as to emancipation, they could not tell what it meant.

Mr. *G. Ponſonby* ably combated the arguments of the laſt ſpeaker; and was of opinion that no danger could ariſe from granting the prayer of the Petition; and he alluded to the care which Buonaparte had taken to conciliate the religious opinions of the people.

Mr. *Windham* maintained, that the advantage of acting upon the Petition would greatly preponderate over the diſadvantage of rejecting it.

Mr. *Pitt* took a maſterly view of the ſubject, in the courſe of which he denied that he had ever given any pledge to the Catholics. He had certainly been of opinion, that all now aſked by them might have been granted by the United Parliament, and that, if accompanied with proper guards and checks, no danger could reſult to the Eſtabliſhed Church, or Proteſtant intereſt, from ſuch a meaſure. He remained ſtill in the ſame opinion; and, if his wiſhes could accompliſh that object, it would ſoon be attained, for he had no objection to the prayer of the Petition. He added, that, had it been his good fortune to find it convenient to propoſe the meaſure as the firſt fruits of the Union, he might have hoped to do ſo without reviving any of thoſe jealouſies or contending feelings which ſubſiſt between the Proteſtants and Catholics; but unfortunate circumſtances rendered it impoſſible to bring forward the queſtion in the way in which it only could be brought forward with advantage. The effect of going now into a Committee would, in his opinion, only be to excite groundleſs expectations; and he ſhould therefore vote againſt the motion.

Sir *J. Newport*, Meſſrs. *M. Fitzgerald*, *Dillon*, *Latouche*, and Sir *J. Hippiſley*, ſpoke in favour of the Petition; and Meſſrs. *Shaw*, *H. Addington*, and *Archdale*, againſt it; when on a diviſion, there appeared Ayes 124; Noes 336; Majority 212.

H. of Lords.

May 15.

The *Lord Chancellor* propoſed the following motions relative to the proceedings reſpecting Judge Fox:—1ſt, That the proceedings in this caſe ſhould be ſuch, as to enable the Houſe to addreſs his Majeſty reſpecting the conduct of Juſtice Fox. 2d, That the proceedings of the Committee now ſitting upon this caſe be diſcontinued. And 3d, that the Petitions ſtating matters of charge againſt Juſtice Fox, be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe, and that the Committee do ſit again on Tueſday next. Agreed to.

H. of Commons.

May 16.

The following gentlemen were appointed Commiſſioners upon the Military Expenditure Bill:—Military: Major-gen. Oakes, Col. Beckwith, and Lieut.-col. Drinkwater.—Law: Mr. Cox, Maſter in Chancery, and Mr. Cumming.—Mercantile: Mr. Peters, and Mr. Boſanquet.

Mr. *Roſe* agreed in the propriety of a retroſpective power, and hoped they would include in their inquiries the balance due from the executors of Lord Holland.

Mr. *Fox* denied that he had ever received a ſhilling of the money.

H. of Lords.

May 17.

The Royal Aſſent was notified, by Commiſſion, to the Iriſh Notes, the Iriſh Roads, the Scotch Exciſe Bills, and above twenty Private Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Alexander* brought up the report of the Military Inquiry Bill.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſtated, that the Bill contained a clauſe to oblige thoſe entruſted with the money tranſactions of perſons to whom the Inquiry extends to anſwer all queſtions tending to aſcertain whether the public money has been applied

plied to purpoſes of private emolument.

The powers of inquiry were extended to the medical department of the Army.

It was agreed that the Act ſhould compel the Commiſſioners to inquire into paſt as well as preſent abuſes.

Mr. *Alexander* brought up the report of the Committee on the Naval Inquiry Bill.

On the ſuggeſtion of Admiral *Markham*, the Bill was recommitted, with a view to comprehend Greenwich Hoſpital in the Inquiry. By this Bill, thoſe who are concerned in applying to profitable purpoſes the money of perſons connected with the Navy, are required to anſwer queſtions, when there may be reaſon to think ſuch money may be public money.

H. OF LORDS.

May 22.

The Marquis of *Abercorn* moved, that an Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, containing an enumeration of the charges alledged againſt Juſtice Fox.

In the Commons, the ſame day, an Addreſs was ordered for a ſtatement of the proceedings of the Commiſſioners for Sale of the Land Tax.

In a Committee of Supply, ſeveral ſums were voted for Canal Navigations, and for the expences of the Houſe in Stationary, &c.

May 23.

Serjeant *Beſt* called the attention of the Houſe to the facts diſcloſed in the Eleventh Report of the Naval Commiſſioners, and ſpoke as to the propriety of an inquiry previous to any ultimate deciſion. The facts in this report proved, in his mind, that ſome groſs abuſes had been committed, and that ſcarcely any law had paſſed for the ſecurity of our Conſtitution on theſe points which had not been violated. It therefore became highly neceſſary to aſcertain whether loans can be raiſed from the people by the Miniſters, without the conſent of Parliament, conſiſtently with the principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution; becauſe ſcarcely a Seſſion of Parliament paſſes without votes enabling the Miniſter to raiſe loans upon Exchequer Bills; and if it be the law of the Conſtitution that loans cannot be raiſed upon Exchequer Bills without that permiſſion, it cannot be legal to iſſue Navy Bills for the purpoſe. He proceeded to quote paſſages from different writers on the Conſtitution, and aſſerted, that ſince the year 1900, independently of the vaſt number of Navy Bills that have been iſſued in the legal way, namely, for ſtores and actual ſervices, and which becoming due, inſtead of being paid off, were taken up by iſſuing other Navy Bills, as has of late been the practice at the Bank, no leſs a ſum then 4,300,000 l. has been raiſed by the iſſuing of Navy Bills; and of this no communication was ever made to Parliament. Commenting on other paſſages of the Report, he arraigned Miniſters for a high violation of the laws of the Country, in a miſapplication of the public money; and at length concluded with moving, "That a Select Committee be appointed, to take into conſideration the Eleventh Report."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* expreſſed himſelf anxious for the propoſed inquiry, and intimated that the mover was totally miſtaken as to the ſubject on which he had deſcanted. He however ſuggeſted as an amendment, that one part of the Report ſhould be referred to a Secret, and the other to a Select Committee. He then entered upon a refutation of the charges which Mr. Beſt had made againſt Miniſters, by ſhewing that the Commiſſioners who had framed the Report had thought of no ſuch charges, and had only intimated that the ſcheme principally alluded to in the Report was adopted with no direct view. He traced, in the cleareſt manner, the origin and purpoſes of Navy Bills, to the time of the Revolution; and, after inſiſting that the purpoſes to which they had been applied were ſtrictly naval and regular, he moved that the application of 100,000 l. be excluded from the inveſtigation of the Select Committee.

Mr. *Fox* made ſome obſervations on the neceſſity of examining how far the laws had been complied with, and how far they had been ſacrificed to public convenience.

Sir *A. Hamond* obſerved, that the Navy Board had been accuſed of paying Bills a day ſooner than they ought to have been paid. The mode purſued was exactly the ſame as had been followed from the beginning. It was conſiſtent with the uniform practice. It was ſurpriſing to him that the Commiſſioners ſhould have ſtated this matter in the manner they had. The Navy Board had taken 90 days before they iſſued the bills; ſo that inſtead of paying a day too ſoon, there was a gain of 179 days, and half of a year's intereſt ſaved by that credit, making it for ſix months inſtead of three months. There was a very conſiderable iſſue in 1797, to the amount of 7,000,000 l. Fifteen *per cent.* was then paid on the bills; and the ſame kept increaſing till the Act paſſed, in the year after which, more than 1,000,000 l. was ſaved to the publick.

The motion of Serjeant Beſt, with the amendment, was then agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

May 24.

Lord *Darnley* called the attention of the Houſe to the Naval Documents on the Table.

Table. The principal points upon which he should dwell, were the comparative merits of the present and the late Board of Admiralty; and to examine upon what grounds ships, unless as men of war, had been put into commission; why a certain number of ships had been built or repaired in the Merchants' Yards preferable to the King's Yards, and which of the two places for building ships of war were more useful to the country. He then very pointedly animadverted on the enormous expence the building and repairing the ships of war in the Merchants' Yards had involved; and said that it amounted to somewhat more than 34 l. *per* ton.—He next adverted to, and lamented, the number of excellent hands that had discharged themselves from the King's Yards since the present Admiralty was in power; a number sufficient to have completed all the ships that of late had been promised, as, he said, would appear from the papers on the Table, and would have saved one third of the money that had been expended in the Merchants' Yards.—After paying some high compliments to Earl St. Vincent, he moved for a Select Committee to report upon the Papers.

Lord *Melville* ably answered the different remarks of the mover. He insisted that no Papers had been objected to but such as could not be produced on account of their length, as one document alone would fill three folio volumes. On the charges against the present Admiralty, of having bought up a number of useless ships, and built and repaired ships of war in the Merchants' Yards, he reminded the mover that a motion had been made respecting the want of small ships, and the necessity of immediately providing them, as the fittest to counteract the attempts of the enemy at invasion, which at that time seemed to be considered as very serious and alarming. He found that such ships would be indispensably necessary. Those, however, that had been contracted for, would not be ready till a distant period; it was therefore thought expedient to purchase some. The amount in all of those purchased, built, and repaired, was no less than 176 vessels; almost double the number formerly employed in the North Seas. The expence was about 300,000 l. These ships are now employed in the North Seas as convoys; and they have the additional advantage that they allow other ships, fitter for harder service, to be employed elsewhere. If blame was imputable to him, it would appear from the measures he had adopted on first coming to preside at the Admiralty Board. On entering upon that duty, he felt that his first duty was to attempt to restore the British Navy. He accordingly examined into all its branches, and ordered an accurate report to be made of all the ships in commission. He found that there were then 81 ships of the line, 17 of which were for home service. Was that a state of the Navy such as was called for by the alarming situation of the Country? That number might be adequate to the force of the enemy, who were said to have seventy ships of the line; not indeed all ready for sea, but which might soon be not much inferior to them, as our ships must be considerably worn down after a hard service of ten years.—With every endeavour to increase the number, it still, however, nearly remained the same after ten months; because what was added was little more than what could be a substitute for those which there was not time to repair. This circumstance led him to further inquiry into the most effectual means of keeping up the Navy. By which inquiry it appeared, that on the 15th of May, 1804, there were building only six ships of the line, which were undertaken at different periods, but some of which would not be ready till 1806, or even 1807. It further appeared, that of these ships which were to be ready in May 1804, the keels had not yet been laid down. Where the blame lay, it was not for him to say; he only stated the simple facts.—He then made some excellent remarks, to shew that his conduct had been the same as that of Lords Sandwich, Chatham, Spencer, &c. from 1771 to 1801; asserted that no less than 120 sail of the line would be found adequate to preserve all we had at stake; and concluded with stating, that the Commissioners of the Naval Inquiry, were likely to do more effectual service than any Committee of their Lordships.

Earl *St. Vincent* said a few words to shew that ten ships of the line could be built every year in the King's Dock-yards.

Lord *Sidmouth* contended that there were no grounds for the Committee; as did Lord *Hawkesbury*.

Lord *Holland* spoke in favour of the motion; and, on a division, there were Contents 33; Non-contents 88.

H. OF COMMONS.

May 27.

Mr. *Leycester* brought up a Report from the Select Committee, relative to the Tenth Report of the Naval Commissioners; and moved that it be printed.

Mr. *Whitbread* gave notice of a motion for the Impeachment of Lord Melville.

Serjeant *Best* obtained leave for a Bill relative to members of Parliament becoming Bankrupts.

Mr. *Foster* obtained leave to bring in a Bill, continuing the powers of the Commissioners

miſſioners employed to inquire into abuſes in the Public Offices in Ireland.

H. OF LORDS.

May 28.

The Earl of *Suffolk* made a motion for the amount, dates, &c. of Bills drawn upon the Treaſury from the Weſt Indies from 1799 to 1801. After ſome converſation between the Marquis of *Sligo*, Lord *Holland*, and Lord *Hawkeſbury*, the motion was withdrawn.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *R. Dundas*, ſon of Lord Melville, intimated that he ſhould move that his Lordſhip be heard in his defence, on the day of the Impeachment.

H. OF LORDS.

May 30.

A long debate took place, whether Judge Fox ſhould be examined within the Bar, like an Engliſh judge. The following motion was carried: "That Juſtice Fox do attend at the Bar, if he pleaſe, not having received a writ of aſſiſtance."

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *P. Moore* preſented a Petition from ſeveral perſons ſummoned as witneſſes on the part of Mr. Mainwaring, before the Committee on the Middleſex Election, complaining that the Agents refuſed to make them due compenſation. Ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Jeffery*, of Poole, moved for a return of the Correſpondence between the Admiralty and Navy Board, from Jan 1, to May 15, 1801, reſpecting the ſupply of oak timber for the Navy. Alſo an account of Engliſh oak in ſtore, from 1791. Alſo a liſt of the ſhips of the line and frigates paid off, from Oct. 1, 1801, to March 8, 1803, for the purpoſe of repairs; with ſome other documents to complete the information before the Houſe.

A debate enſued upon the queſtion for the 3d reading of the Curates' Bill, which was carried in the affirmative.

May 31.

Col. *Craufurd* moved for ſeveral returns relative to the Army.

Sir *W. Elford* moved for an account of the number of top-maſts, ſpars, &c. &c. furniſhed for ſecond rates, from 1793 to 1798. Ordered.

The Iriſh Exciſe and Cuſtom Bills were paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 3.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Amendment Property Act, Land Tax Commiſſioners Names, Naval and Military Commiſſioners, and the Wine Duty Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Whitbread* moved for an account of the balances of Public Money in the hands of the Receivers General of Cuſtoms, on Jan. 5, April 5, July 5, and Oct. 5, of each year, from 1793, to the 5th of April laſt; as alſo an account of the names of the perſons in whoſe cuſtody ſuch balances were at the different periods. Ordered.

Sir *J. Stewart* brought up the Report of the Committee to whom the ſubject of Sir H. Popham's conduct had been referred, which was ordered to be printed.

A Petition from the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, praying to be enabled to purchaſe a portion of the antiquities of the late Mr. Townley, valued at 20,000 l. was referred to a Committee.

June 6.

In a Committee on the Spaniſh Red Wine Bill, it was agreed to fix the additional duty at 12 l. per ton.

In a Committee on the carriage of coal inland, Mr. *Huſkiſſon* moved that a quantity not exceeding 50,000 tons of coals be permitted to be brought into London by the Paddington Canal, upon payment of a duty ſimilar to that which is now paid on coals brought coaſtwiſe. Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

June 7.

Lord *Caryſfort* aſked in what ſtate was the negotiation for an alliance between this country and Ruſſia?—and was anſwered by Lord *Mulgrave*, that he was not authoriſed to make any communication on the ſubject.

In the Commons, the ſame day, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, it was ordered that a further ſum of 60,000 l. be granted from the Conſolidated Fund, for the improvement of the Port of London.

Mr. *Grey* propoſed to bring forward a motion relative to the alliance with Ruſſia.

Mr. *Huſkiſſon* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for veſting in the Barrack Maſter-General eſtates held for the ſervice of barracks, and to give them authority to ſell the ſame, with the conſent of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

Col. *Stanley* moved that the report of the Committee on the Petition of the Duke of Athol, be taken into farther conſideration, which produced a very long diſcuſſion, and terminated in a majority of 66 for the motion.

A ſum of 10,000 l. Iriſh, was allotted to the improvement of the Harbour of Howth.

INTERESTING

Admiralty-office, Aug 17. A Letter from Adm. Rainer, late Commander of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Eaſt Indies, to W. Marſden, Eſq. introduces the following:

SIR, *St. Fiorenzo, Kedgeree, Feb.* 17. I have the honour to inform you of my arrival this day off the Sand heads, after having proceeded to the Southward, in conſequence of a letter received the 8th inſtant from the Chief Secretary of Government, acquainting me of a ſuſpicious ſail having appeared off Vizagapatam, ſuppoſed to be the national frigate Pſyche, and requeſting, in the name of his Excellency the Governor-general in Council, that I would either proceed towards that place, or otherwiſe, as I might conſider moſt expedient to the advantage of the public ſervice. I therefore thought that I ſhould not be exceeding the limits of your orders, by purſuing ſuch a courſe as I conceived moſt probable of intercepting the ſaid veſſel, ſhould ſhe be bound to the Northward and Eaſtward. On the 13th inſtant, at 6 A. M. in lat. 19. 35. N. long. 85. 25. E. I had the ſatisfaction to diſcover three ſail at anchor under the land, who ſhortly after weighed, and made all ſail to the Southward. I plainly obſerved that one was a frigate, and the other two apparently merchant ſhips. I continued the chace until half-paſt ſeven P. M. the following day, when coming up with the ſternmoſt veſſel, ſhe proved to be the Thetis, country ſhip, prize to the French Frigate La Pſyche, of 36 guns, and 240 men, under the command of Capt. Bergeret, then a-head at a ſhort diſtance. Finding the enemy had abandoned the Thetis, I left a midſhipman in charge, and continued the chace after the frigate, then making off under all ſail; at ten minutes paſt eight commenced cloſe action, at the diſtance of half a cable's length, and continued ſo until half-paſt 11, at which time, finding all our running rigging very much cut up, hauled off to repair the ſame. At midnight bore up to renew the conflict; but juſt as we were about to re-commence our fire, an officer from the enemy came on-board, to inform me, that Capt. Bergeret, from humanity's ſake for the remaining ſurvivors, had ſtruck, though he might have borne the conteſt longer. During the action, we were occaſionally annoyed by the fire of L'Equivoque privateer, of 10 guns and 40 men, commanded by a lieutenant; ſhe proved to be the late Pigeon, country ſhip, fitted out by Capt. Bergeret as a privateer; which veſſel, from ſailing very well, I am concerned to acquaint you, effected her eſcape in the courſe of the night. I beg leave to obſerve, that the able ſupport which I received during the action, from Lieuts. Doyle, Dawſon, Collier, and Davies, Mr. Finlayſon, the maſter, and Lieut. Aſhmore, of the marines, as well as the reſt of the ſhip's company, who diſplayed the moſt gallant and ſpirited conduct on the occaſion, merits my warmeſt encomiums. I alſo feel it a duty incumbent on me, to recommend Mr. Doyle, my firſt lieutenant, to your attention, for his meritorious and exemplary behaviour throughout the conteſt. I am grieved to relate that Lieut. Dawſon is dangerouſly wounded in the breaſt with a boarding-pike, while in the act of boarding. H. LAMBERT.

Killed and Wounded in the St. Fiorenzo.

Mr. Chriſtopher H. B. Lefroy, midſhipman, 8 ſeamen, 1 drummer, and 2 marines, killed. Total 12.—Lieut. Dawſon, Mr. Finlayſon, maſter, Lieut. Aſhmore, of the marines, Mr. Martingale, midſhipman, 30 ſeamen, and 2 marines, wounded. Total 36.

Killed and Wounded in La Pſyche.

The 2d Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 54 ſeamen and ſoldiers, killed. Total 57.—Officers and ſeamen wounded, 70.

[The Gazette likewiſe contains a letter from Lieut. Benarding, commanding the Sandwich cutter, dated New Providence, May 21, to Rear-admiral Dacres, on the Jamaica ſtation, ſtating his having, on the 6th, captured the French armed ſchooner La Renommee, of three guns, 56 men, La Rencontre, of 2 guns, and 42 men; and La Venus, 1 gun, and 35 men. Alſo, a letter from Capt. Atkins, of the Seine, dated off Aquadilla, June 12, mentioning that the Seine's barge, with a party of men under Lieut. Bland, of the marines, had deſtroyed a Spaniſh ſloop, and captured La Conception, a large Spaniſh felucca, of two guns, and 14 men. This was the ſecond gallant daſh of Lieut. Bland. The felucca was laden with cocoa and cochineal, and bound from Porto Rico to Cadiz.]

Aug. 24. This Gazette contains copies of Lord Lake's Letters reſpecting the ſiege of Bhurtpore; and alſo from Gen. Smith, communicating his ſucceſs over Ameer Khan. Our limits will only permit us to give the ſubſtance of them, which, we lament to ſay, is not at all conſolatory.—The Rajah Holkar, in his laſt ſtrong hold, has made a moſt formidable oppoſition to the attempts of the Britiſh to diſlodge him by ſtorm, and has repulſed our troops five ſucceſſive times from Bhurtpore, with a ſlaughter of more than 2000 men and 140 officers.—The firſt diſpatch from

from Lord Lake, under date January 21, ſtates that having made a breach at Bhurtpore, he attempted to ſtorm the place, but found the ditch ſo broad and deep, as to prevent his progreſs. His loſs on that that occaſion was, 18 officers, 48 ſerjeants and corporals, and 233 privates, beſides 285 native auxiliaries.

[*Killed*, 76th reg. Lieut. D. Macrae, Lieut. C. M. Bland; 2d bat. 15th reg. Lieut. T. M'Gregor.—*Wounded*, 75th reg. Capt. W. Heſſman, Lieuts. T. Grant, J. C. Dumas; 76th reg. C. Templeton, J. Macrae, W. Bright; 22d reg. Capt. Lindſay; 2d bat. 9th N. I. Lieut. Trowers; 2d ditto 15th ditto, Capt. Lieut. H. Addiſon; 2d ditto 22d ditto, Lieuts. Watſon, Day, Pollock; Pioneers, Lieut. Gallaway (doing duty).—The flank companies of the European regiment, Lieuts. Morris and Watſon, the former ſeverely.]

A letter of the 23d ſtates, that the enemy's cavalry having attacked a convoy of proviſions for the camp, about 3 coſs from it, Capt. Walſh made a moſt gallant defence, until Col. Don arrived with a reinforcement, when he attacked and totally routed the enemy, taking 40 ſtand of colours and 4 guns, with all their ſtores, &c.—Capt. Gordo, of the 15th N. I. and Cornet Erſkine, of the 1ſt N. C. were the only officers wounded.—We had 2 privates killed and 20 wounded.

Gen. Lake, on the 20th February, made a fourth aſſault on Bhurtpore, and was again repulſed, owing again to the depth of the water in the ditch.—Our force was divided into three parties; one under Capt. Grant, ſucceeded in the ſervice aſſigned to it, and captured eleven of the enemy's guns. Another under Lieut.-col. Don, which was to mount the breach, but unable to paſs the ditch, made a moſt gallant but ineffectual attempt to aſcend a high and ſteep baſtion; while the third party, under Lieut.-col. Taylor, was, from the miſtake of its guide, early expoſed to a deſtructive fire, and compelled to retreat. On the 21ſt February, Gen. Lake made another aſſault with the whole of his European force, under the command of the Hon. Brig.-gen. Monſon. Our troops commenced the attack with the utmoſt gallantry, and perſevered in it for a conſiderable length of time with the moſt determined bravery; but their utmoſt exertions were not ſufficient to enable them to gain the top of the breach. The baſtion which was the point of attack was extremely ſteep; the reſiſtance oppoſed to them was vigorous; and as our men could only mount by ſmall parties at a time, the advantages were very great on the ſide of the enemy. Diſcharges of grape, logs of wood, and pots filled with combuſtible materials, immediately knocked down thoſe who were aſcending; and the whole party, after being engaged in an obſtinate conteſt for two hours, and ſuffering very ſevere loſs, were obliged to relinquiſh the attempt, and retire to our trenches.

[*Killed*, February 20th, his Majeſty's 75th reg. Lieut. A. Stewart.—*Wounded*, Capt. J. Nelly, Lieut. G. Swiney, and Mr. Con Whale; his Majeſty's 65th reg. Capt. Bates, Lieuts. Bates and Hutchins; ditto, 76th ditto, Capt. W. Boys, Lieuts. Hamilton and Manſel; European reg. Lieut. Moore, ſince dead; 8th N. reg. Lieut. Ker, ſince dead; 1ſt bat. 12th ditto, Major J. Radcliffe, Lieuts. C. Ryne and J. Taylor; 2d ditto 12th ditto, Capt. Fletcher, Lieuts. J. Barker, J. Dryſdale, and Hon. J. Aylmer; 1ſt bat. 15th ditto, Lieuts. H. Sybley and W. D. Turner; 2d ditto 22d ditto, Capt Griffiths, Lieut. Blackney; pioneer corps, Lieut. A Lockett; Bombay diviſion, 1ſt grenadier bat. Capt. Steele; 1ſt bat. 3d reg. Capt. Kemp; 1ſt ditto 9th ditto, Capt. Haddington, and Lieut. Morriſon.—February 21ſt, *Killed*, Artillery, Lieut. G. Gowing; his Majeſty's 76th reg. Capt. H. Corfield and Lieut. C. Templeton; 2d bat. 15th ditto, Lieut. Hartley 1ſt gren. bat. Bombay diviſion, Enſign Lang.—*Wounded*, Lieut. Durant, Major of Brigade; Artillery Capt. Pennington; his Majeſty's 22d reg. Lieut. Wilſon; ditto 65th ditto, Capt. Symes, Warren, and Watkins; Lieuts. Hutchings, O'Brien, Hinde, Clutterbuck, and Harvey; ditto 75th ditto, Capt. S. Engel, Lieut. and Adj. P. Mathewſon; ditto 76th ditto, Capt. E. Manton, Lieut. T. M. Sinclair, Quarter-maſter W. B. Hopkins; ditto 86th ditto, Capt. Morton and Lieut. Baird; European reg. Capt. Ramſay, Lieut. Hamilton, and Enſign Chance; 1ſt bat. 2d reg. Lieut.-col. J. Hammond, Major Hawkes, and Lieut. Arbuthnot.—Bombay diviſion, 2d ditto 2d reg. Lieut. Thomas; 1ſt ditto 3d ditto, Lieut. Tovey; 1ſt ditto 9th ditto, Lieut.-col. Taylor, and Lieut. Garraway.]

The aggregate of our loſs before Bhurtpore, on the 9th March, the date of Lord Lake's laſt diſpatches, compriſed, in killed and wounded, 1 Lieut.-col. 2 Majors, 20 Captains, 1 Capt.-Lieut. 45 Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 1 Cornet, 2 Enſigns, 1 Quarter-maſter, 173 Petty Officers, and 782 privates European.—294 Native Officers, and 882 Sepoys, &c.—in all 2205 men.

A conſiderable force of Mahratta horſe, under Holkar's enterpriſing General Meer Khan, having made a predatory excurſion acroſs the Jumna into the Doab; Maj.-gen. Smith was on the 14th February ſent in queſt of them with three regiments of Britiſh Cavalry, the Horſe Artillery, and three regiments of Native Cavalry.—After a moſt fatiguing purſuit, our

our troops frequently marching 30 miles a day, Gen. Smith came up with the enemy on the 2d March, near Ufulghur.—That officer says,—"I left the baggage of the detachment at Sherkot, with the rear guard, and the 3d reg. N. C. with its galloper guns, under the command of Major Doveton, for its protection, and with the remainder of the force under my command moved on to Ufulghur. After a march of 14 cofs, we came in sight of the enemy at 2 P. M. They were drawn up in order of battle, and prepared to receive us. The detachment having forded a river in the face of the enemy, were formed into two lines. The advanced guard, under the command of Capt. Philpot, was intended for the protection of the right, and the irregular horse under Mr. Skinner for the protection of the left flanks. As our army advanced, the enemy advanced also. Two bodies of cavalry, one led by Meer Khan, and the other by Shumshut Khan, attempted to penetrate our flanks, but were repulsed with loss. A body of Alee-Gholes moved on in a very daring manner upon our line; they were charged by squadrons of H. M. 8th and 27th light dragoons, *and were completely destroyed*. After the destruction of the infantry, the cavalry of the enemy fled in every direction.—They were pursued beyond the town of Ufulghur. The enemy's baggage had been sent off in the morning, when first they received intelligence of our approach; their flight was therefore unincumbered, and the fatigue which our horses had sustained, the late hour of the day, and the nature of the country, prevented a farther pursuit. Above 30 of the enemy's colours fell into our hands; among the number two golden standards, which were carried by the Yekus, a body of chosen men attached to the person of Meer Khan. Three of Meer Khan's principal sirdars were killed; two wounded, one of whom is now in our camp. Meer Khan himself escaped; but the best and bravest of his troops suffered. —I feel infinitely indebted to the whole of the officers and men under my command for their gallant, steady, and praiseworthy conduct. I have the honour to inclose a return of our loss. The wounds received by the officers are, I am sorry to say, severe, but, I trust, not dangerous. I shall continue to pursue the enemy in whatever direction they may proceed.

"JOHN SMITH, Maj.-gen.

Camp, six miles from Ufulghur, March 3.

Total—*Killed*, 10 rank and file; *Wounded*, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 5 Serjeants, 1 Trumpeter, 37 rank and file.—Officers wounded, Major Carden and Capt. Burke, 99th light dragoons; Capt. Gore, and Lieut. and Adjutant Bunce, 27th light dragoons.

Capt. Hutchinson, in a letter dated Currawal, Feb. 27, states his having, with 160 Sepoys, taken the fort of Bommon Gong, its garrison, comprising 300 men, having deserted it during the night, in consequence of a breach having been made, and the storming party formed in the ditch to make the assault in the morning. On the 25th he advanced against Curraval, which was garrisoned with 1100 men;—being joined by 150 Sepoys, which augmented his force to 310 native troops besides artillery, and having made a breach, the storming party was led on by Lieut. Grant about six o'clock in the evening of the 26th; but as our gallant party entered the fort in one direction, the enemy fled from it in another.—We had on the occasion a serjeant and 11 men wounded.

In the course of these dispatches, the following officers are mentioned in terms of particular commendation: Maj.-gen. J. Smith, Brig.-gen. Monson, Lieut.-cols. Don, Need, and Taylor; Majors Salkeld and Menzies; Capts. Welsh and Grant; Lieuts. Grant, Alder, Purvis, and Nicholson.

In the Letter of the Governor-general and Council, transmitting the foregoing accounts, is the following paragraph:

On the 24th of February, the Commander in Chief took up a new position on the North-East side of Bhurtpore; and his Excellency is prepared to re-commence the operations against that place as soon as he should have received supplies of stores and ammunition, which are advancing towards the army from the stations within the Company's provinces at which they had been collected. The Commander in Chief expresses a confident hope of obtaining possession of Bhurtpore before the conclusion of the season for active military operations in that quarter of India.

The Rajah, it is said, proposed liberal conditions of surrender; namely, to pay all the expences of the war, and give three lacks of money to be dispersed among the troops. These offers were rejected, and an unconditional surrender is said to be insisted upon by the British General, who is desirous of making an example which shall deter the native powers from future warfare. The Rajah who defends Bhurtpore has indeed every thing at stake; —his life, his liberty, his family, his property—and he has fought nobly in their defence. At the date of the latest advices he had accumulated all in one spot, and expressed his determination of blowing up all together, should the English obtain a footing in the place!

Admiralty-office, Aug 24. A Letter from Capt. Mudge, of his Majesty's late ship Blanche, to W. Marsden, esq. dated on-board

on-board the French national ſhip Topaze, July 22.

Sir, I am ſorry to inform you of the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Blanche, which was captured by a French ſquadron, as per margin*; but, thank God, ſhe was not deſtined to bear French colours, or to aſſiſt the fleet of the enemy.—On Friday morning, July 19th, in lat. 20 deg. 20 min. N. long. 66 deg. 44 min. W. (weather hazy) at eight, four ſail were ſeen off the weather cat-head, three ſhips and a brig, on the oppoſite tack, under eaſy ſail. I kept to the wind until we were near enough to diſtinguiſh colours. I then made the neceſſary ſignals to aſcertain whether they were enemies. At 10, when abreaſt, about three miles diſtant, they all bore up and hoiſted Engliſh enſigns; but, from the making of the union, and colour of the bunting, with other circumſtances, I concluded they were French, and therefore determined to ſell the ſhip as dearly as poſſible (for ſailing was out of the queſtion), the Blanche having little or no copper on theſe laſt 9 months, and ſailed very heavy. Having brought to, with the mainſail in the brails, at 11, the Commodore ranged up within two cables length, ſhifted his colours, and gave us his broadſide. When within piſtol-ſhot ſhe received ours; the action became warm and ſteady, the ſhips never without hail of each other, running large under eaſy ſail; Le Departement des Landes on the ſtarboard quarter, and the two corvettes cloſe aftern. At 45 minutes paſt 11 the ſhip became ungovernable, and was reduced to a perfect wreck; the ſails totally deſtroyed, ten ſhot in the foremaſt (expecting it to fall every moment), the mainmaſt and rigging cut to pieces, ſeven guns diſmounted, and the crew reduced to 190, and the reſt falling faſt, with no probability of eſcape, I called a council of officers for their opinion, who deemed it only ſacrificing the lives of the remainder of as brave a crew as ever fought, to hold out longer, as there was not the ſmalleſt proſpect of ſucceſs; I therefore, at 12, ordered the colours to be ſtruck, and was immediately hurried on-board the Commodore. At ſix, the officers who had charge of the Blanche returned, and reported the ſhip to be ſinking faſt; on which ſhe was fired; and in about an hour after ſhe ſunk, for the magazine had been ſome time under water.—Thus, Sir, fell the Blanche, and I truſt the defence made by her officers and gallant crew will meet their Lordſhips' approbation. Z. MUDGE.

P. S. Including every individual when the ſhip went into action, there were but 215, 30 men being in prizes, and eight left on-board one of the frigates at Jamaica. I cannot exactly aſcertain thoſe killed and wounded, as the crews were promiſcuouſly diſtributed to the different ſhips of the ſquadron, but thoſe that came immediately under my notice were—J. Nichols, quarter-maſter; W. Marſh, T. Mullins, J. Forode, E. Marſh, ſeamen; N. Lunce, marine; W. Jones, drummer; and W. Strutton, boy, killed.—Mr. W. Hewitt, boatſwain, with 10 ſeamen and two marines, wounded.

[Letters from Capt. Barton, of the Goliah, and Capt. Taylor of the Camilla, announce the capture of Le Faune, of 16 guns and 98 men, from Martinico, one of the veſſels compoſing the ſquadron by which the Blanche was taken, and had 22 of that ſhip's crew on-board.]

Admiralty-office, Sept. 3. Copy of a Letter from the Hon. W. Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, &c. to W. Marſden, eſq. dated on-board the Ville de Paris, off Uſhant, Aug. 30, 1805.

Sir, I have much ſatisfaction in ſending the incloſed Letter to you, from Capt. Barton, of the Goliath, to be laid before the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, giving an account of his further ſucceſs in the capture of the French National corvette therein mentioned.

I am, &c. W. CORNWALLIS.

His Majeſty's ſhip Goliath, Aug. 18.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, ſtanding in for Cape Prior, in the morning of the 16th inſtant, three ſail appeared in chace of us; we tacked and ſtood towards them, and proved the ſhips named in the margin of my letter dated the 15th. I have the ſatisfaction to add at eight P. M. we captured La Torche French National corvette of 18 guns, 196 men, commanded by Monſieur Deben, having on-board 92 of the late Blanche's crew. Had they not ſeparated, and night coming on very faſt, I am confident La Topaze would have been in my poſſeſſion alſo.

I am, &c. R. BARTON.

The Honourable Admiral Cornwallis, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

ABSTRACT

* La Topaze, of 44 guns, Capt. Bourdin, 340 men, 10 officers and 60 privates Legion de Midi—(410).——Le Departement des Landes, of 20 guns, nine-pounders, and 2 6-pounders on the forecaſtle, Capt. des Mantel, 200 men, 6 officers and 30 privates, Legion de Midi—(236.) ——La Torche, of 18 guns, long 12-pounders, Capt. Brunet, 190 men, 3 officers and 30 privates, Legion de Midi—(213).——Le Faune, of 16 guns nine-pounders, Capt. Delun, 120 men, 3 officers, Legion de Midi—(123.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The Official Journal of this day contains the two following letters from Adm. Villeneuve to the Minister of Marine:

"*On board H. M.'s S. Bucentaure, Vigo Roads, July* 29, 1805.

"Sir, I have informed you of the meeting I had on the 22d inftant with an Englifh fquadron, confifting, as I believe, of 15 fhips of the line, and a number of frigates and corvettes. I had the honour at the fame time to give you an account of the various manœuvres, by which I not only preferved the advantage of the wind, but alfo fruftrated the enemy's intention of getting my rear between two fires.—The fog, which covered us, prevented my giving, during the affair, the orders required; but as the enemy, after a cannonade of about three hours, difcontinued their fire, I had every reafon for *believing that the advantage of the action was on my fide*; when, on the firft clearing up of the fog, *I found that two Spanifh fhips were miffing from the fleet*. I hoped at firft that they had reached fome Spanifh port; but, not having heard of them, and having fince learned that one of them was difmafted, I have reafon for believing that they drifted to leeward, and got in the midft of the enemy.—In vain did I endeavour, on the 23d and 24th, to bring the Engliſh Admiral to action; he conſtantly did every thing he could to avoid it.

"In the affair of the 22d, we fought at a great diftance, and I fend you herewith a lift of the killed and wounded, which is not conſiderable.—Your Excellency may depend upon it, that I fhall not ſtay long in theſe roads; and as ſoon as I have got my ſupply of water, I ſhall go in queſt of the Engliſh ſquadron; *yet without neglecting the miſſion I am charged with.*—As the Admiral who engaged me had moſt poſitively three ſhips diſabled from keeping at ſea, I do not think that he has more than 12 left.—I cannot ſufficiently commend the abilities and the excellent behaviour of Adm. Gravina. All the Spaniſh ſhips behaved with the greateſt gallantry; but *I am ſtill at a loſs to account for the fate of the two ſhips miſſing**. Meanwhile your Excellency will conceive, that two ſhattered ſhips might get into the enemy's line without any poſſibility on my ſide to give them aſſiſtance, as the fog entirely prevented my ſeeing their ſituation and condition.—I requeſt your Excellency to aſſure his Majeſty, that I have done every thing poſſible to bring the enemy to action again; that I have obſtinately purſued him, and that he always refuſed an engagement. You will alſo be pleaſed to aſſure his Majeſty, that I cannot beſtow ſufficient praiſe on the captains and men of the ſquadron I have the honour to command; and that, if we have the luck of meeting no other ſquadron than that which I have engaged, we ſhall have nothing to fear. VILLENEUVE."

The *Moniteur* of the 16th and 17th contains a long note, in anſwer to the remarks of the Engliſh journals on the ſubject of the invaſion. To the queſtion of "Why does not the enemy come?" the writer anſwers,—"We ſhall ſee by the iſſue whoſe temerity will be chaſtiſed. We know your Commander in Chief; we have ſeen him at Hondſcoot and in Holland; one third of the army of Boulogne would be ſufficient to turn his daring enterpriſes to certain deſtruction.—But, whatever you may ſay on the ſubject, you know, as well as we do, what you have to expect from a conteſt by land. As to the maritime war, you undoubtedly have acquired and hitherto preſerved a real ſuperiority; but you were indebted for it, you ſtill are indebted for it, to treachery. It was treachery that delivered up to you thirty French ſhips at Toulon; the treachery of the Prince of Orange acquired for you twelve Dutch ſhips; it was treachery, in ſhort, that deſtroyed, at Quiberon, all the then ſurviving officers of our antient marine."—Alluding particularly to the ſubject of the Invaſion, the writer adds—"But two years have been ſpent in preparing for the deſcent, and the deſcent has not yet been made! It will be made, unleſs you make peace. *It will be made perhaps in one year, perhaps in two, perhaps in three years*; but *before five years ſhall have elapſed, we ſhall have humbled your pride*, and that ſuperiority which treachery has given you. As to the Continent, think not that you can have allies there. You are the enemy of all nations, and every people will exult in your humiliation."—After ſome remarks on the preſent ſtate and power of France, the note concludes with the following paſſages:—"We deſire the peace of the Continent, becauſe it is in the ſituation in which we wiſhed it ſhould be. We might have augmented our own power, and weakened that of our rivals, if we had thought fi. *If there be any State diſpoſed again to diſturb the Continent, it will be the firſt victim*; and its defeat being reflected back upon your-

will

* See p. 760.

will render your dangers more imminent, and your fall more certain. We repeat it; a juſt and reaſonable peace alone can ſave you."

Sept. 1. "The frontiers of the Empire ſeem to be menaced by the movements of the Auſtrian armies. Thirty thouſand men are to march from the camps of Boulogne to the Banks of the Rhine. This intelligence may ſurpriſe thoſe who have even foreſeen it.—In fact, we might foreſee that the envious hatred of the Britiſh Cabinet, and the *fear* with which the Emperor Napoleon fills it, would induce Mr. Pitt to exhauſt all the efforts of intrigue and corruption, to divide the dangers that menaced England, and make the Continent ſhare them with her; but we may well be aſtoniſhed that Auſtria ſhould have ſo ſoon forgotten the leſſon of experience, and that ſhe ſhould ſtill give herſelf up to thoſe ſiniſter councils which have twice dragged her to the brink of a bottomleſs abyſs.—Vanquiſhed for ſeveral years, ſhe had received from the magnanimity of the conqueror more advantages than ſhe would have dared to demand after victories; and it is againſt the hero, who, reſpecting courage and misfortune, ſtopped in his triumphs, and twice ſaved her by a generous peace, that ſhe is going to rekindle, at the voice of a perfidious ally, a war which to her will have neither legitimate object or known end. But there is in futurity more than one day of Marengo to France and Auſtria."

M. Bacher, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Ratiſbon, received on the evening of the 25th ult. by a French courier, who was going to Vienna in great haſte, the copy of a Declaration, ſent by the Court of France, to be delivered to the Imperial Court. M. Bacher has communicated the ſaid Declaration, purſuant to orders, to the Miniſters reſiding at Ratiſbon. Its purport is as follows:—"*The Emperor of the French was on the point of undertaking the expedition againſt England.* In this intention, and depending entirely upon the peace exiſting with Auſtria and the other powers of the Continent, he had aſſembled on the coaſt the greateſt part of his troops from Italy and the Rhine, and had almoſt entirely evacuated Switzerland.—It was, therefore, to his infinite ſurpriſe, that his Majeſty learned that great movements had taken place among the Auſtrian troops in Italy, in the Tyrol, and towards the frontiers of Bavaria. His Majeſty conſequently thinks himſelf not only juſtified, but alſo obliged, *before he executes the great enterprize in queſtion*, to require of the Court of Vienna a poſitive declaration relative to the objects of thoſe meaſures, and its farther intentions; that, in caſe the reply be not ſatisfactory, the Emperor of the French may poſtpone the expedition againſt England, and repair to the Rhine with his whole force, for the purpoſe of compelling Auſtria to preſerve the peace of the Continent."

In this note alſo were the following paſſages:

"His Majeſty the Emperor of the French has charged the underſigned to make known, *that he will conſider as a formal declaration of war, directed againſt himſelf, all aggreſſions which may be attempted againſt the Germian Body, and eſpecially againſt Bavaria.*

"His Majeſty the Emperor of the French *will never ſeparate the intereſts of his Empire from thoſe of the Princes of Germany who are attached to* HIM. Any injury which they may ſuſtain, any danger by which they may be menaced, can never be indifferent to him, or foreign from his lively ſolicitude.

"Perſuaded that the Princes and States of the German Empire are penetrated with the ſame ſentiments, the underſigned, in the name of the Emperor of the French, invites the Diet to unite with him in preſſing, by every conſideration of juſtice and reaſon, the Emperor of Auſtria not to expoſe for any longer period the preſent generation to incalculable calamities, to ſpare the blood of a multitude of men, doomed to periſh the victims of a war, the object of which is foreign to Germany.

"For what unknown objects has the Court of Vienna aſſembled ſo many troops? It can have but one plauſible object; that is, to keep France in a ſtate of indeciſion; to place her in a ſtate of inactivity; and, in a word, to arreſt her progreſs on the eve of a deciſive effort. But this object can only be obtained for a time. France has been deceived; ſhe is no longer ſo. She has been obliged to defer her enterprizes; ſhe ſtill defers them; ſhe waits the effect of theſe remonſtrances; ſhe waits the effect of the repreſentations of the Germanic Diet.—But, when every effort ſhall be fruitleſſly made to bring Auſtria to the adoption either of a ſincere peace, or of an undiſguiſed and open hoſtility, his Majeſty the Emperor of the French will fulfil all the duties impoſed upon him by his dignity and his power; he will direct his efforts to every quarter in which France ſhall be menaced. Providence has beſtowed on him ſufficient ſtrength to contend againſt England with one hand, and with the other to defend the honour of his ſtandards, and the rights of his Allies."

The *Frankfort Gazette* of the 18th ult. contains ſome reflections on the Note of

M.

M. de Novosiltzoff *, the object of which is to ridicule his mission, which the writer considers "as a serious comedy with a farcical conclusion; while the note which he presented on his departure proves him to be qualified to perform the part of an arrant coxcomb."—"He announced himself as the bearer of a pacific mediation, and the public journals rang for six months with reports of his journey. He at last presented himself as commissioned to open a negotiation; all the world applauded this happy disposition; France received it with extacy; the passports which he requested for France are without any previous explanation sent to him; and at the moment that the hopes of Europe were highest, M. Novosiltzoff, without having made any overture, suddenly quits Berlin, declaring that he is not authorized to negotiate, either with the Emperor of the French, or with the King of Italy, or with the actual Sovereign of Genoa, but with the *Head of the French Government*. The reservation in the Note of M. Novosiltzoff certainly will have no influence upon the determination of the Emperor Napoleon, who is not a man to sacrifice things to words, and who weighs proceedings according to their due estimate. The illustrious Emperor of the French well knows that a century is not yet elapsed, since *one of his august Predecessors* refused to give the Autocrat of Russia the title of Majesty, and would only allow him that of Highness; but, as he wishes for peace, he will not argue with the Emperor Alexander upon this historical proof of the *meanness of his family*. Napoleon judges of men by their personal merit, and judges of Sovereigns only by the importance of their States."

A Decree of the Conservative Senate, dated the 9th, abolishes the new-fangled French Calendar, from the 1st of January 1806; and revives the Gregorian Calendar, which is ordered to be used in future throughout the French Empire.

Letters from Calais and Boulogne state, that nearly all the troops that were encamped along the coast have broken up; and that about 100,000 men from those quarters are on their march to Strasburgh, where the head-quarters will be.

Buonaparte's equipage is actually arrived at Strasburgh.

The French troops from Holland were pushed forward so expeditiously to the Rhine, that they were allowed only one day to halt. The divisions which proceeded from the camps on the coast were forwarded in waggons, and by every means of conveyance. With all this expedition, it was not expected that the army to be commanded by Buonaparte in person would be enabled to take the field before the first week in October.

Accounts from Strasburgh state, that the French Army, assembling on the Rhine, is to be called the Grand Army, and is to be provisionally established as follows:—Oudenot's division at Strasburgh; Soult's and Lasne's, in the neighbourhood; Ney's, near Schelestat; Davoust's, at Hagucnau; and a body of 30 or 40,000 men from the interior at Gernersheim.

Some people imagine that Buonaparte is in a high degree of strength, because his Journals are silent on the subject. We doubt the fact. It would be a new trait in the character of Buonaparte to make *little* of his means. We hear of the indecent fury with which he threatened the whole Imperial House of Austria with annihilation *; and we presume would have accompanied this burst of his rage with a display of his power, if he had thought the one likely to give effect to the other. A very strong man is rarely furious.

HOLLAND.

An official Gazette has appeared at the Hague, as the medium of communicating the orders and views of the Dutch Government.—It is avowed, that this Official Gazette is, among other motives, published to increase the revenue of the State; and all licensed publicans, tavern and coffee-house keepers, proprietors of lodging-houses, wine-vaults, inns, &c. are ordered to take in at least one copy of it.

* See p. 761.

* The object of a recent correspondence between Buonaparte and the Court of Vienna, it is said, was to demand of the latter, that its troops should be instantly withdrawn from all the positions they had taken in the Tyrol and on the Danube. The Court of Vienna refused complying with the demand. Buonaparte insisted; the Court of Vienna still refused; and in one of those tempests and whirlwinds of passion which are so usual with him, Buonaparte immediately dictated and dispatched another Note to Vienna, in which he threatened "that he would make Francis the Second the *last* Emperor of Germany; that he would not leave him an inch of his hereditary dominions; and that he would reduce every member of the Imperial House of Austria to the very humblest condition of private life."—It is not difficult to guess what would be the Emperor of Germany's reply to such a menace! He expressed, we understand, his confidence in the valour of his troops and the strength of his resources; and relied upon the loyalty of his subjects, the justice of his cause, and the protection of Providence.

In the firſt number, publiſhed on the 3d inſtant, is the ſpeech of the Grand Penſionary to the Batavian Commonwealth, on opening the aſſembly. He informed them that a number of ordinances, planned purſuant to the general taxation, were to be propoſed; and after complimenting them on their wiſdom and zeal for the welfare of the country, he obſerves:—"I was deſirous, High and Mighty Lords, to be able, on your preſent meeting, to make ſome communication to you, from which your High Mightineſſes might conceive ſome ſolid hope of a ſpeedy peace; yet, gloomy as is the political proſpect at this moment, we have no reaſon to deſpair of a more fortunate turn; and then, perhaps, a firmer peace may make an agreeable amends for its tardy approach!"—He then informed them that he was directed by their *powerful Ally* to make the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of his good-will towards the Republic

Accounts from the Hague ſtate, that a conſiderable part of the Dutch army is immediately to join that of the French in Franconia, under General Jourdan. That under General Marmont is marching to Germany in three columns.

"It is ſuppoſed that Marſhal Ney will command the French army on the Rhine, under the French Emperor; and that General Maſſena will have the command in Italy.—A large camp will be formed at St. Omer's, to ſerve to reinforce the French force on the coaſt, and *to protect the Batavian Republic*, if neceſſary."

Batavian State Gazette.

The accounts from Holland, by the way of Hamburgh, repreſent that Republic in a more unprotected ſtate than is admitted in any of the *Batavian* Gazettes which have lately reached this country. Some apprehenſion ſeems to have been entertained, that an attempt would be made againſt the Northern Provinces by an Engliſh force, conjointly with one from our Allies in the North.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Baſle ſtate, that the movements of the troops in the Voralberg and the Tyrol have created a great ſenſation in the Cantons, eſpecially thoſe on the Rhine. Baron Crumpipen, the Auſtrian Miniſter, is ſaid to have aſſured the Landamman that the Court of Vienna had not any hoſtile intention againſt any Power; that the formation of thoſe camps took place in virtue of a general meaſure for the exerciſe of the troops, and *for ſome other reaſons*; and that Switzerland need not be uneaſy about it.

Switzerland has been negotiating in vain, both at Paris and Berlin, for neutrality. That unfortunate country ſeems doomed to be again placed at the temporary mercy of the firſt army that can occupy it.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples ſtates, that 1779 families, conſiſting of 6329 ſouls, periſhed in the kingdom of Naples in the late earthquake. Twelve towns are ſaid to have been entirely deſtroyed, one of which was transformed into a lake, and the other into a volcano. Four thouſand houſes were damaged in the city of Naples.

Jerome Buonaparte has arrived at Genoa from his expedition, which it appears was to Algiers, to enforce the releaſe of all the French, Spaniſh, and Ligurian priſoners. The Dey at firſt reſiſted the demand; but on being threatened with the vengeance of his Corſican Majeſty, he thought proper to give up the ſlaves, 213 in number.

HANOVER.

Marſhal Bernadotte is reported to have propoſed a kind of compoſition for the cloathing which *will be due next year* to his army. The magiſtrates have been ordered to raiſe 200,000 dollars immediately on this account: the Marſhal has beſides, ſuggeſted a little accommodation or *douceur* of 25,000 dollars for himſelf, under the pretext of applying it to *the purchaſe of ſaddle-horſes!* If the Hanoverians ſhall have firmneſs enough to reſiſt, for a ſhort time, the menaces that will be employed againſt them, they ſtand ſome chance of eſcaping this exaction.

That the Hanoverians have already recovered their country, is not unlikely; for on the 9th inſtant, about the time that the Auſtrians paſſed the Inn, a Ruſſian fleet, with *ſixteen thouſand* men on board, appeared in the Baltic, near Stralſund. They are commanded by Gen. Tolſtoy, and have proviſionally landed in the iſland of Rugen, waiting the iſſue of the negotiations with the Court of Berlin for the evacuation of Hanover. They were in daily expectation of the arrival of 6000 Swedes.

PRUSSIA.

No light has yet been thrown on the object of the military preparations of *Pruſſia*. Of one thing we are certain; and that is—that if that power had conſented to act in aid of France, Buonaparte would have been eager to announce it *in terrorem* to the Combined Powers.

The army of Pruſſia now under marching orders exceeds, according to the moſt authentic accounts, 120,000 men. Every thing ſhows that the influence of Buonaparte at the Court of Berlin is materially diminiſhed.

The miſſion of Gen. Duroc to Berlin is now known to have reſulted from the dig-

dignified resistance which the Elector of Hesse-Cassel has opposed to the insulting domination of France. The French Minister at Cassel, after some unsuccessful applications to the Electoral Court for the dismissal of the British Minister Mr. Taylor, early in August, declared that, unless the wishes of Buonaparte on this head were immediately complied with, a French army would enter Hessia; and that Marshal Bernadotte was already instructed on the subject. The Elector returned a temperate yet decided answer; and sent off a courier to Berlin, to communicate the insulting threat. On the return of the messenger, the French agent was informed that the Elector would not comply with the demand; and that, should a French army enter his dominions, he would not be wanting in energy or preparation to meet it.—Mr. Taylor, at the same time, received assurances of protection, and the most marked attention and civilities.

The King of Prussia, in the most unequivocal terms, expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of the French agent at Cassel, and declared himself bound in honour and by treaty to support Hessia in the event of her being attacked; and to encourage her, by his influence, in resisting a pretension wholly subversive of her independence.—To repair the breach thus occasioned by the insolence of Buonaparte, was the object of Duroc's journey; and we understand that he has been compelled to renounce the pretensions of his master to interfere with the diplomatic relations of the Cabinet of Cassel.

It is feared that, unless his Prussian Majesty extends his protection to them, the Electorates of Baden and Wirtemburgh will be compelled to take a part in the Continental war. In consequence of the provisions contained in some secret treaties imposed upon them by the Usurper, he exacts the liberty of occupying all the strong posts in their respective States, and an auxiliary aid besides of ten thousand men from each of those Princes.

Note transmitted by Baron DE HARDENBERG, *the Prussian Minister of State, to the French Minister* M. LAFORET.

"The undersigned Minister of State and of the Cabinet, with the deepest regret, finds himself under the necessity of communicating to M. Laforet, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Note which M. Novosiltzoff has addressed to him upon returning him the French passport; at the same time announcing to him the order which his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has transmitted to him, in consequence of the recent changes in Italy, and especially the Union of the Ligurian Republic with the French Empire, not to proceed upon his journey to France. His Majesty could not but feel the greatest concern in seeing thus confirmed the fears which, from the moment the intelligence of that *unexpected event* transpired, it was impossible not to entertain, respecting the effect which it might produce on the salutary negotiation which it was under deliberation to open. The earnest desire which his Majesty has always cherished, and of which he has given repeated proofs, for the restoration of peace, is the strongest assurance of the sentiments of concern with which he is affected upon this occasion.—The undersigned has the honour to offer to M. Laforet the renewed assurance of his high consideration.—Berlin, 11th July.

(Signed) HARDENBERG."

AUSTRIA.

That step which Buonaparte told the Diet of Ratisbon, "he should consider as a formal declaration of war, directed against himself," (see p. 858) has been taken by the Court of Vienna, in utter contempt of his menaces, and the magnitude of his military force. *The Austrians have passed the river Inn, and entered the Batavian territories.*

The resolution to occupy the chief positions in that Electorate was carried into effect on the 10th instant, when the troops of his Imperial Majesty passed the Inn, in the neighbourhood of Braunau. It was the army which had been encamped at Wels that made this important movement, which puts an end to any hope that might have been entertained of accommodation. This force is estimated at *fifty-five thousand* men, and was, at the date of the last accounts, advanced already as far as Munich, the capital, which the Electoral Court quitted on the 6th for Wurtzburgh *.

The Hereditary States of Austria are

* While this sheet was at Press, intelligence arrived, that the Elector of Bavaria had *joined* the Confederacy *against* France, and had ordered his army, consisting of 30,000 men, to act with the Austrian forces. This is the result of a Treaty between the Emperor of Germany and the Elector; by which the former pledges himself not to consent to any peace in which the interests of the latter are not maintained, and the integrity of his dominions secured.—For this turn of affairs we believe the Usurper was wholly unprepared; he certainly looked (if an inference may be drawn from his Official Notes) for a co-operation on the part of Bavaria. This intelligence is therefore of high importance.

coming

coming forward in support of their Prince, with all that enthuſiaſtic loyalty which is congenial to them. The votes of pecuniary aid and men exceed any that have been proffered by them ſince the time of Maria Thereſa. The States of Hungary are to be aſſembled in the courſe of the month; when, no doubt, the liberality of that gallant and loyal nation will be diſplayed in their proceedings. At no period has the military force of his Imperial Majeſty been better organized, or actuated by a more energetic ſpirit, or of greater devotion to the cauſe for which it is to combat.

DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

"Although the Emperor has not as yet taken any direct part in the different efforts which have been made, in the courſe of the preſent maritime war, to reconcile the Belligerent Parties, and effect the re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, his Majeſty has not been the leſs ardently deſirous that an object ſo beneficial ſhould be obtained by the exertions of the Powers whoſe mediation was particularly ſolicited for that purpoſe.—This deſire on the part of the Court of Vienna was neceſſarily increaſed from the time that events, involving directly the intereſts and the balance of the Continent, were produced by the ſubſequent conſequences of the war between France and England, and from the time that his Majeſty the Emperor of the French had publicly declared that the final ſettlement of the affairs of Lombardy ſhould be deferred until the concluſion of this War, when it would be included in the Negotiations which would take place for its termination. From that time the Court of Vienna, who has poſſeſſions in Italy, and towards whom engagements were entered into reſpecting that important part of Europe, found herſelf immediately intereſted in the ſucceſs of the negotiations for Peace; and ſhe has in conſequence declared, on different occaſions, how anxious ſhe was to have it in her power to contribute to accelerate their opening.—It reſulted from this diſpoſition on her part, that nothing could be more ſatisfactory to her than the intelligence of the pacific propoſal made at the beginning of this War by his Majeſty the Emperor of the French to the Court of London; and of that of this latter power, in which ſhe referred, upon the point, to the interference of his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias: propoſals which announced, on the part of both powers, a moderate and conciliating diſpoſition, which it was hoped the miſſion of M. Novoſiltzoff to Paris, offered and accepted with equal alacrity, would realize.

"It is, therefore, with the deepeſt regret that the Emperor has learned that this miſſion had been cut ſhort by the recent changes in the condition of the Republics of Genoa and Lucca. Finding on his ſide, in theſe late changes, reaſons of additional weight for deſiring the ſpeedy commencement of conciliatory meaſures, and not being willing to relinquiſh the hopes which he had built upon the ſpirit of moderation profeſſed and ſolemnly confirmed by the French Sovereign, the Court of Vienna haſtens to offer its good offices, in the hope that the general expectation which was entertained from the conciliating temper of all the powers, ſhould not again be diſappointed. She therefore invites the Courts of St. Peterſburg and the Thuilleries immediately to renew the negotiation which was on the point of being opened; being ready to lend her moſt earneſt aſſiſtance to this deſirable object, and flattering herſelf that the Court of Berlin will alſo contribute towards it on her ſide, as a neceſſary conſequence of the lively intereſt which ſhe has always profeſſed to take in the re-eſtabliſhment of the public repoſe.—Auguſt, 1803."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Ruſſia was expected to leave Peterſburg, on the 14th. The army which entered Gallicia divided itſelf into five columns, as ſoon as it reached the Auſtrian territory. It is not ſuppoſed, in the whole, to amount to above 60,000 men. This, however, it ſhould be obſerved, is independent of the army which is advancing from the ſide of Cracow.

All the Ruſſian troops in the Republic of the Seven Iſlands are concentrating at Corfu, for the purpoſe of being carried either to the Neapolitan or the Venetian territories. The French ſeem to apprehend that they are deſtined for the former; and they are aſſembling in force in the province of Tarentum, to oppoſe their debarkation.

Another Ruſſian army of 120,000 men is collecting at Cracow, the advanced guard of which is expected ſhortly in the neighbourhood of Troppau and Tagerndorf. It is alſo ſtated that his Imperial Majeſty has given orders for the formation of a third grand army.

A letter from Peterſburg ſays, "The preparations for war are carried on here with a quickneſs and activity of which we know no parallel in the Ruſſian military hiſtory. To-morrow the three regiments of grenadiers, which only were left here, beſides the regiments of guards, will commence their march, and the latter will follow them in a few days. The Emperor himſelf, it is ſaid, will go to the army in a few days. Every thing announces very ſerious meaſures."

SWEDEN.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has placed himself at the head of his army, which is already in motion, and we understand 16,000 Russians have actually landed at Stralsund, to co-operate with the brave Swedes.

The military preparations of Sweden, in proportion to her resources and population, even exceed those of either Austria or Russia.

TURKEY.

A Triple Alliance between Britain, Russia, and the Porte, is stated to have been signed at Constantinople the middle of July.

The Russian Envoy, Count Italinsky, has notified to the Porte, that some thousands of Russian troops were again assembled on the shores of the Black Sea, to embark for Corfu; he hoped, therefore, that those ships would meet with protection and assistance, if necessitated to put into any port of the Turkish Empire. He further notified to the Porte, that the Russian troops in the Ionian islands were already became so numerous, that there was not room sufficient for them, and the re-inforcements now sending thither; therefore, he requested, in the name of his Government, *that a part of them might be placed in a Turkish province in that vicinity; and it is positively asserted that the Porte has fully consented to it.*

Mr. Arbuthnot, it is said, has demanded and obtained permission of the Porte to enlist recruits in Albania for marines and seamen to complete the force at Malta.

AMERICA.

During the late thunder-storm, the Court-house at *George-town, Delaware*, in which vast numbers of persons were assembled, was struck by lightning. Dr. Wolfe was killed, and about 40 others variously hurt by the electric matter.

STATE PAPERS.

There have just been published several State Papers which have passed between the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Paris. We have only room to sketch an outline of them.—The First is a Rescript of the Emperor of Germany, delivered to the Diet of Ratisbon in answer to the Note communicated to the Diet by the French *Chargé d' Affaires*, M. Bacher. (See p. 858.) The Emperor appeals to the States, whether *Austria*, which proposed a Mediation, has not been more desirous of peace than *France*, which has successively invaded one Independent State after another in time of peace. He reminds the States of the threat of the French Emperor, that he would make an attack on *Germany*, unless *Austria* should disband her forces at his command. He asserts, that the only objects of *Austria* and *Russia* are to obtain a Negotiation on the principles of justice and moderation, and not from any views of private interest; and he concludes by expressing a confident hope, that if not all, at least the greater part of the States of the Empire, will see the necessity of making such preparations, and taking such measures, as may secure *Germany* from the fate of *Italy* and other countries bordering on *France*.

II. The second is a Note from Talleyrand, delivered on the 13th of August, 1805, to Count P. Cobentzel, at Paris. It mentions that the substance of the last conference between these two Ministers had been communicated to Buonaparte, then at Boulogne.—It refuses the mediation offered by *Austria*, to reconcile on the one hand the Governments of *Great Britain* and *Russia*, on the other hand that of *France*, to one another.—It states, that Buonaparte had granted passports for M. Novosiltzoff, without any knowledge of the objects of his mission. It asserts that M. Novosiltzoff's Note, dictated by the selfish wishes of *Russia*, had attacked Buonaparte in his honour, and made reconciliation impossible between him and the Russian Government. It affirms, that the Emperor Alexander has, for a twelvemonth past, done nothing but insult Buonaparte; and insists, that to adopt an opposite conduct would be much for that Emperor's interest—though whether he do or do not, is to Buonaparte a mere matter of indifference. It says, that *Britain* would have made peace with Buonaparte on his own terms, a twelvemonth ago, if the Continental Powers had been cordially on his side. It asserts, that the British Government will instantly make peace on Buonaparte's own terms, if assured that *Austria* will on no account take part with it against him. It complains that the Emperor has 72,000 men in *Italy*—Buonaparte but 50,000. It invites *Austria* to declare and to act in a manner not more dissatisfactory to *France*, than are the actions and declarations of *Prussia*. It insists, that the present political existence of *Europe* must end, if *Austria* still persist in contradicting the wishes of *France*.

III. On the 16th of August, M. Talleyrand deigned to make another communication to the Austrian Minister. It expresses Buonaparte's confidence that *Austria* would have abstained from disturbing him, at least till he had invaded and conquered *England*. It complains that the *Austrian* troops are in motion, and that there are 72,000 of them in *Italy*. It threatens and coaxes *Austria* to neutrality. It asserts that *England, single-handed*, could not persist in the war. And it promises, that

that the crowns of *France* and *Italy* ſhould remain for ever ſeparate. It then *imperiouſly* demands, that the Auſtrian troops which had arrived in the *Tyrol* at any time within the laſt ſix months, ſhould be withdrawn—that the works at *Venice* ſhould be diſcontinued—that the troops in *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Friuli*, and the Venetian territory, ſhould be diminiſhed to the numbers which were in thoſe countries ſix months ago; and that *Auſtria* ſhould ſolemnly declare a reſolution to do nothing, in the preſent conteſt but what ſhould be againſt *England*.

IV. The next of theſe papers is a communication delivered by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at *Vienna* on the 31ſt Auguſt. It complains indignantly that the ſtates of the Continent ſhould have been compelled by *France* to bear the burthen of the maritime war between it and *England*—affirms, that M. Novoſiltzoff was recalled, only becauſe the extent of Buonaparte's uſurpations convinced that negotiation to limit them muſt prove fruitleſs. It declares that his Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia accepts the proffered mediation of Auſtria; but in order, at the ſame time, to give a powerful ſupport to the negotiation, and to enable himſelf to afford aſſiſtance to his Allies, his Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias has reſolved to order two armies, each of 50,000 men, to march from Gallicia to the Danube. Ruſſia wiſhes for nothing more than peace; and would inſtantly recall her troops, as ſoon as this deſirable object ſhould be obtained, in a ſecure manner, for all the States of Europe.

V. A note from the Court of Vienna to the French Government then reviews the conduct of the two States from the Peace of Leneville; mentions, almoſt in language of irony, Buonaparte's long preparations for the Invaſion of England; ſpeaks with complacency of the conduct of Ruſſia; and concludes with the following very intereſting declaration:

"That they (the Coaleſced Powers) are ready to enter into a negotiation with France, for maintaining the Peace of the Continent on the moſt moderate terms which are compatible with the general tranquillity and ſecurity:

"That, whatever ſhall be the iſſue of the negotiations, and even ſhould the commencement of hoſtilities become unavoidable, they at the ſame time pledge themſelves to abſtain from every proceeding tending to interfere with the internal concerns of France; or to alter the ſtate of poſſeſſion, and the legally exiſting relations in the German Empire, or in the ſlighteſt degree to injure the rights or intereſts of the Ottoman Porte, the integrity of whoſe dominions they are, on the contrary, prepared to defend to the utmoſt of their power.

"Finally, that the ſentiments of Great Britain are conformable with thoſe herein expreſſed, and that ſhe has diſplayed the ſame moderate diſpoſition for the reſtoration of Peace between her and France."

Theſe are the grounds of the new War on the Continent, ſhould all negotiation fail; and more candid, open, and manly declarations, were never before delivered by any Power to another.

IRELAND.

A moſt curious and ſingular trial took place at the laſt aſſizes for *Cork*, in Ireland. The plaintiff was a baker of the name of Donovan, and the defendant was the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Roman Catholic pariſh-prieſt of Clonakilty. It was an action for damages, laid at 300l. under the following circumſtances: a ſubſcription had been ſet on foot, to build a Roman Catholic Chapel: and the quota aſſigned for the plaintiff to pay was 16s. 3d. which he paid, though very poor. He was next obliged to pay 9s. more; a third demand on him of 16s. was made by the prieſt, which he refuſed to comply with. On Donovan's going to maſs on the following Sunday he was aſked by the prieſt whether he would pay the 16s. or not; he anſwered that he was not able. The prieſt rejoined, "I will ſettle you." Terrified at this obſervation, Donovan ſent by his wife 16s. to the houſe of the prieſt, who refuſed then to take leſs than two guineas. On the following Sunday the prieſt curſed from the altar all thoſe who had not paid his demands towards building the chapel. Donovan went on the next holiday to maſs, and was formally excommunicated; and the people denounced as curſed and contaminated if they ſhould deal or hold any communication. This threat was ſo effectual, that not one of the country people would ſell a ſod of turf to Donovan to heat his oven, and he could not even ſell in his own name ſuch flour or ſtock which lay on his hands. The excommunication was ſtill continued in full force againſt him, and he was conſequently obliged to ſhut up his houſe. The above facts were incontrovertibly proved by two *unwilling* witneſſes. The Jury, compoſed equally of Proteſtants and Roman Catholics, found a verdict for the plaintiff—30l. damages, and 6d. coſts.

At *Belle-vue*, co. Wicklow, the ſeat of Peter Latouche, eſq. Mrs. Latouche has lately erected a moſt beautiful private chapel: this ſimple and elegant ſtructure has coſt 5000*l.* and is connected to her manſion by the conſervatory. 20 girls belonging to Mrs. Latouche's private ſchool ſing hymns in an excellent ſtyle; and all the gueſts of *Bellevue-houſe* are expected to attend divine ſervice there, on Sunday evenings.

Colo-

Country News.

Aug. 4. The Thomas and Hannah, of Maldon, belonging to Mr. Easter, of Tollesbury, was lost on her voyage from Newcastle, near the *Dudgeon Light*, on the coast of Norfolk. The crew, consisting of four persons, perished, except the master, who was providentially saved by clinging to the mast, from which he was taken next morning, nearly exhausted, after witnessing the melancholy fate of his shipmates; amongst which was his father, a native of Maldon, who has left a large family.

Aug. 19. Six workmen lost their lives at the Barnby furnace colliery, near *Cawthorn*, in Yorkshire, belonging to Messrs. Dawson, Jarratt, and Co. by the explosion of the fire-damp. This dreadful calamity is much increased by four of them, having left fourteen orphan children unprovided for. Several other persons had nearly fallen victims to their humanity in attempting to extricate the unfortunate sufferers.

Canterbury, Sept. 6. The violent thunder-storm this day lasted about two hours, and extended very generally and widely. It is described as awfully tremendous at almost every place: in the Metropolis, and in the whole of East Kent, it appears to have raged with equal fury, nearly at the same time. Near *Hythe*, the lightning assumed the appearance of a ball of fire, and dispersed itself in the garden of a small cottage, without doing any damage. At *Patrixborn*, about six o'clock, it struck the end of the barn of Mr. Dilnot on the point of the roof, passed along the top, to which it set fire, and at the same time penetrated through the thatch to the floor, which, being spread with loose straw, was immediately in a blaze. One side of the barn was filled with wheat, and a waggon full of wheat had been drawn into the barn, which Mr. Dilnot's servants were unloading. Neither of them were hurt. Adjoining to this barn was another, returned from it at a right angle; and as no hope existed of being able to preserve the barn on fire, it was left to its fate. The communication with the other was cut off, by pulling down a part; and the rain pouring down in torrents, checked the flames, and furnished a supply for the engines. The progress of the fire was thus stopped, after having, in the course of two hours, consumed the barn, with the waggon, and nearly all the wheat; also part of a corn-rick, which stood close to the barn. The quantity of wheat destroyed is not ascertained, but it is supposed to be from 50 to 60 quarters. The total of the loss (independent of the barn, which was not insured), amounts to about 900*l.* but is not insured for more than half that sum. The prompt assistance of the neighbourhood, and the alacrity and dispatch with which the engines were conveyed from Canterbury, attended by many of the inhabitants, were materially instrumental in suppressing the flames.

This very dreadful thunder-storm was felt in a forcible manner in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. The people there do not remember the rain ever to have been so heavy as it was on that day. At Ipswich the water was 4 feet deep in some of the streets. At Aldborough a trawling-boat about a mile from the shore was upset in the tempest, and two men named Green and Silvester were lost: so expert are the fishermen of this place in managing their vessels, that no one ever knew of a trawling-boat being lost before. Their boat was found on the Sunday following, and a subscription is opened for their families. About the same time a whirlwind took place near Norwich which carried a boat across a common about 70 yards, and swept away all the cut corn from a field.

Domestic Occurrences.

Thursday, September 5.

This night, a poor woman about 70 years of age, intending to cross the iron draw-bridge, Wapping-docks, mistook her way, and walked into the coffer-dam, and was drowned.

Friday, September 6.

A dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, came on this morning in and round the Metropolis, at six o'clock, and continued uninterruptedly till half past seven.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

The Chapel belonging to the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, situate near Pancras Church, being completed, was this day consecrated, with all due solemnity, by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of the Churchwardens, Trustees, and other principal inhabitants of the parish. The Burial-ground adjoining and belonging thereto was consecrated in June 1803. His Lordship was pleased to signify his approbation of the neat manner in which the Chapel is finished and fitted up, with the appurtenances belonging to it. Indeed, too much praise cannot be given to those who have had the direction of the whole of this concern. The ground is hollow-drained, to keep it dry, so that graves can be dug 14 feet deep. It is laid out with great propriety, different from most others in and about the Metropolis. On the same day,

day, his Lordship consecrated the new Burial-ground of St. Martin's in the Fields, situated West of Camden-town.

The Bishop of London has lately vested in his Five Archdeacons, as trustees, the sum of 6700*l.* Three per Cents. yielding an income of 200*l.* towards establishing a fund for the relief of poor clergymen in his diocese, but not to be connected with that excellent charity which is already established for the relief of their widows and orphans.

Saturday, Sept. 14.

This night, an inquisition was taken at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on a view of the body of Thomas Aries, who was murdered in Feather's-court, Holborn, on the night of the 11th inst. After the Jury had examined the body, which exhibited a shocking spectacle, the following evidence was given: William Owen, a very intelligent boy, about 13 years of age, deposed, that he lived with his father, in Weston's-park, Lincoln's-inn-fields. About 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening, witness observed William Moss, go from Weston's-park to the window of Eliz. Rimes's house, No. 12, in Feather's-court, where he pulled off his jacket, or smock-frock, and looked in; he then went away, and witness followed him to the end of Feather's-court, and lost sight of him until about ten minutes after, when witness saw him scuffling with the deceased, at Rimes's back-door; witness heard blows given, and saw Moss hold up the deceased with one hand, and strike him with the other; after which the deceased fell down and groaned; and when Moss saw witness, he ran away; witness then went to the Crown Public-house, and exclaimed to the landlord, "For God's sake go up the court, there is a man murdered!" Afterwards went in search of a surgeon, but was unable to procure one. Witness was well acquainted with Moss's person. Several witnesses corroborated the statement relative to the situation in which the deceased was found. Mr. Handy, House Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's, deposed, that on Thursday he opened the body, and there was not any extraordinary appearance internally. A small quantity of water was lodged within the brain and membranes; but witness did not consider the same essential to his death, though it was rather uncommon. Witness could not speak with confidence of what occasioned the death of the deceased; it was, however, his opinion, that he might have been killed by the injury he had sustained. The Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Moss. On the 20th of this prisoner was tried at the Old Bailey, where the same evidence was given. Judge Heath told the Jury there was not sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner of Murder; and they accordingly gave in their verdict, *Manslaughter.*]

Saturday, Sept. 21.

At 4 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out at the Talbot-inn, Borough. It was occasioned by the carelessness of a waggoner, who left his lanthorn in his waggon, which was loaded with slop goods, linens, sugars, and a great variety of articles. A spark from the lanthorn communicated to the straw, and the waggon was instantly in a blaze. It was entirely consumed. Two waggons, which stood near it, were much damaged.

About 10 this night, a fire broke out at Mrs. Robinette's, haberdasher, West-street, Soho, which entirely consumed the same, together with the roofs of two adjoining houses. Considerable apprehension was entertained for the timber-yard opposite, and much confusion occurred among a number of poor families near the spot. It is not known how the conflagation commenced; the family were from home, and, by the time the doors were burst open, the house was enveloped in flames. The damage is estimated at 4000*l.*

Thursday, September 26.

This day being appointed for hearing (at the Police Office at Worship-street) the cases of informations against a great number of Printers, to recover penalties, for their having omitted to affix their names to the title-pages of books, as required by the Act of Parliament, the parties attended about 12. In one of the cases, Mr. *Lawes* was employed on the part of the Prosecution, and Mr. *Garnon*, and Mr. *Coupe* for the several Defendants.

The first case taken was an information laid by John Bell, of *Knightsbridge*, clerk to Mr. Shepherd, attorney, of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, against Mr. *Reynell*, bookseller, of *Piccadilly*, for having, on the 17th of June last, printed, on one side of a sheet of paper, the title-page of a book, intituled, "Poetical Amusements, at a Villa near Bath," without affixing his name to it. There were nine of these papers printed; but the informations were laid severally. Mr. Reynell pleaded *Not Guilty.*

The witness produced to support the charge, was William Abbott, who swore that he had lived at *No.* 17, *Market-court, Bow-street, Covent-garden*, and that he had a set of three volumes of the book already mentioned, the title-pages of which were scribbled on and defaced, but not by himself or in his presence. He got the books from Mr. Eglin, a bookseller, living at No. 6, Church-street, Soho, whose property they

W. 20

were, and was directed by him to address himself to Mr. Reynell, in order to get new title-pages printed for the books, *for the sole purpose of laying informations to recover the penalties.* When he told his story to the Defendant, he said, that there were three volumes of the work; but that he might as well strike off two or three sets more, which was accordingly done. He then paid for the printing, endorsed his name and date upon the back, and gave them to Mr. Eglin, his employer. He had not the books then in the office, because he did not think it necessary; but had them still at his own house. He gave in different names and residences to different printers.

On his cross-examination by Mr. *Gurney*, this Abbott could not name any particular profession he belonged to; but said, he dealt in a great number of things, and had left off insuring long ago. He knew that Eglin employed him for the purpose of laying informations; but he could not tell the number of Printers on whom he used the same artifice. They might have been a hundred, or more. He was in the habit of having money from Eglin; but got no particular sum for this job. He got about 26 or 27 l. of him, about that time. He did not expect to be paid for his attendance before the Magistrates, nor was he any party to the transaction of Eglin's selling the informations, or making a transfer of his right of information to Bell, the informer in this case.

Mr. Gurney then informed the Magistrates, that though he thought it right to proceed thus far in the examination, he had one short exception to make, which would dispose of the present and several of the other cases. Whenever he was employed to defend clients of this description, he thought it his duty not to tell Mr. Bell, or any of his brother informers, the manner in which he ought to draw informations; but always confined himself to any one objection which was sufficient for the purpose, though he might have, as was the case at present, many others in reserve, if they should be necessary. On referring to the Act of Parliament, they would find, that it omitted to attach any penalty to the *printing* only, but to the *printing and publishing* of a *sheet or book.* Therefore, he contended, that, as the word *publishing* was not included in the information, and, if it had been, *he fact* being negatived by the evidence, this case did not come within the true construction of the Act of Parliament.

Mr. *Mures* said, that under the present circumstances, he thought it right for the Bench to give an opinion at once. It would never be the wish of the Magistrates there, nor indeed of any Magistrates, to encourage such shameful informations as these, by which a set of honest and respectable men were innocently entrapped into an inadvertent infraction of the law, and afterwards called upon to pay enormous penalties. It therefore became them to pay regard to such a favourable construction of the Act of Parliament, as the enacting clauses would bear them out in. He had by him a note of Mr. Justice Blackstone, on a trial before Mr. Baron Perryn, upon the act of Queen Anne, for the preservation of the game, in which an exception was taken, that there was an interval of three hours between the proceedings, and that, therefore, it could not be held to be only one. The Court, however, determined, that notwithstanding the interval, it should be considered as the same transaction; but, as the note observed, the Court was then deciding on the meaning of a remedial statute, but might not have given the same construction to the words, had it been an information for the recovery of penalties. It appeared to him he said, that, on a liberal construction of the Act, no penalty, in this case, attached upon the printing only, as there was no publication in the question. There was also another objection, which struck him, against a conviction in this case. The Act of Parliament required, that the Printer's name should appear upon *the first and last pages of every book*, but here the printing was not itself a sheet, nor any thing else but a part of a book; and, as the book was not produced, *non constat* that the intention of the Act was not complied with, and the Printer's name not annexed according to its directions. Upon the whole, the objection seemed to him to be fatal to the information.

Mr. *Mayer*, the other sitting Magistrate, fully concurred in the opinion of his colleague, and expressed his abhorrence of such nefarious practices.

The Counsel in support of the Prosecution did not offer a single observation against this decision of the Magistrates, which disposed of 19 other cases, in the same predicament; and on which *Bell* said, he would withdraw the informations. The number of informations, under the Act, against Printers in the Metropolis, exceeds 1800; and are, in all probability, as numerous, in proportion, throughout the Country.

Saturday, September 28.

At a Common Hall this day, the Livery returned James Shaw and Charles Flower, esquires, as proper persons to serve the office of Lord Mayor of London; and the Aldermen, on a scrutiny, elected Mr. Shaw.

June

June HAY-MARKET.
8. Guilty; or, Not Guilty?—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths. [ver.
10. The Mountaineers—The Village Lawyer.
12. Ways and Means—The Hunter of the Alps—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths.
13. The Road to Ruin—Jew and the Doctor.
14. The Heir-at-Law—Agreeable Surprize.
15. Guilty; or, Not Guilty?—Hunter of the
17. The Mountaineers—A Mogul Tale [Alps
18. Ways and Means—Blue Devils—The
19. John Bull—Raiſing the Wind. [Review.
20. Inkle and Yarico—Mrs. Wiggins—The Hunter of the Alps.
21. The Jew and the Doctor—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths—The Village Lawyer.
22. The Poor Gentleman—A Mogul Tale.
24. The Iron Cheſt—Fortune's Frolick.
25. The Mountaineers—The Hunter of the
26. John Bull—Peeping Tom. —[Alps.
27. The Heir-at-Law—The Village Lawyer.
28. *The Partners*—Fortune's Frolick.
29. The Iron Cheſt—Mrs. Wiggins.
July 1. Guilty; or, Not Guilty?—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths.
2. The Surrender of Calais—The Review.
3. Speed the Plough—Children in the Wood
4. The Battle of Hexham—Follies of a Day.
5. Chapter of Accidents—Gay Deceivers.
6. The Iron Cheſt—The Village Lawyer.
8. Speed the Plough—Hunter of the Alps.
9. School for Prejudice—Children in the
10. The Dramatiſt—Poor Soldier. [Wood.
11. The Battle of Hexham—Mrs. Wiggins—The Follies of a Day.
12. John Bull—The Gay Deceivers.
13. The Surrender of Calais—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths. [prize.
14. Speed the Plough—The Agreeable Sur-
16. School for Prejudice—Gay Deceivers.
17. The Iron Cheſt—The Priſoner at Large.
18. The Jew and the Doctor—*The Village; or, The World's Epitome*—The Follies of a Day. [ter of the Alps.
19. The Village—Mrs. Wiggins—The Hun-
20. The Dramatiſt—Peeping Tom.
22. Speed the Plough—The Village Lawyer.
23. John Bull—The Children in the Wood.
24. Ways and Means—Blue Devils—Tom
25. Mountaineers—Tom Thumb. [Thumb.
26. The Battle of Hexham—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths.
27. The Surrender of Calais—Tom Thumb.
29. The Spaniſh Barber—The Jew and the Doctor—Ditto.
30. Speed the Plough—The Village Lawyer.
31. The Chapter of Accidents—A Tale of Myſtery. [Tom Thumb.
Aug. 1. The Lying Valet—The Birth-Day—
2. The Iron Cheſt—The Hunter of the Alps.
3. The Children in the Wood—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths—Tom Thumb.
5. The Mountaineers—Tom Thumb.
6. The Road to Ruin—Peeping Tom.
7. A Tale of Myſtery—The Follies of a Day—Tom Thumb. [Dead Alive.
8. The Caſtle Spectre—Blue Devils—The
9. The Mountaineers—Tom Thumb.
10. The Liar—Honeſt Thieves—Ditto.
12. The Children in the Wood—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths—Ditto.
13. The Recruiting Serjeant—Wild Oats—The Devil to Pay.
14. Inkle and Yarico—Tom Thumb.
15. The Birth-Day—Katherine and Petruchio—The Tailors.
16. Ways and Means—The Hunter of the Alps—Tom Thumb.
17. The Honey-Moon—Sylveſter Daggerwood—The Son-in-Law.
19. The Good-Natur'd Man—The Three and the Deuce—The Honeſt Yorkſhireman,
20. Wild Oats—Tom Thumb. [ſhireman,
21. Speed the Plough—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths. [the Deuce—Tom Thumb.
22. Sylveſter Daggerwood—The Three and
23. The Iron Cheſt—The Son-in-Law.
24. The Soldier's Daughter—Lovers' Quarrels—The Farmer.
25 to *Sept.* 4. No Performance, on account of the death of the Duke of Glouceſter.
Sept. 5. The Three and the Deuce—The Dead Alive—Tom Thumb.
6. Wild Oats—Katherine and Petruchio.
7. The Mountaineers—Tom Thumb.
9. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—Obi.
10. The Follies of a Day—Tom Thumb—
11. The Liar—Ditto—Ditto. —[Obi.
12. The Three and the Deuce—*If Ao's Afraid!*—Blue Devils—The Hunter of the Alps. [Thumb—Obi.
13. Love Laughs at Lockſmiths—Tom
14. Ways and Means—Ditto—Ditto.
Sept. DRURY-LANE.
14. The Country Girl—Iriſhman in London.
17. The Honey-Moon—The Spoil'd Child.
19. The Wonder!—No Song No Supper.
21. K. Henry the Fourth—The Lying Valet.
24. Romeo and Juliet—Matrimony.
26. King Henry the Fourth—The Citizen.
28. The School for Scandal—The Anatomiſt.
Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.
16. The School of Reform—The Padlock.
18. The Blind Bargain—The Review.
20. The Cabinet—The Midnight Hour.
23. The Mountaineers—The Poor Soldier.
25. The Wheel of Fortune—The Jew and the Doctor. [Magneſiſm.
27. The Engliſh Fleet in 1342—Animal
30. The Revenge—The Birth-Day.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, July 30. REV. John Steward, preſented to the church and pariſh of Little Dunkeld, in the preſbytery of Dunkeld, and county of Perth.—Rev. Duncan Rankine, to the church and pariſh of South Knapdale, in the preſbytery of Inverary, and county of Argyll, *vice* Mr. D. Hyndman, dec.—Rev. John Henderſon, to the church and pariſh of Tranent, in the preſbytery and county of Haddington, *vice* Dr. Andrew Brown, dec.

DEATH

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Whitehall, Aug. 25. This evening about half paſt eight o'clock, departed this life, at Glouceſter-houſe, after a long illneſs, his Royal Highneſs William-Henry Duke of Glouceſter, to the great grief of their Majeſties and all the Royal Family. GAZETTE.

About noon his Highneſs received the Sacrament, which was adminiſtered by the Rev. Mr. Duval. The Ducheſs and his children communicated with him. Monday, his Phyſicians, Doctors Vaughan, Bayley, Heywood, and Charlton, attended to examine the body, when it was aſcertained that in addition to the ſtone, there was a very great decay of the liver. There was beſides a gradual decay of the inteſtines, which latterly had affected his lungs ſo materially that he could not ſpeak without extreme pain and difficulty. His illneſs laſted ſeven weeks. The Duke, finding his end approaching, beckoned to his medical attendant Mr. Charlton, who immediately leaned on the bed. His Highneſs in a very low tone (the powers of articulation being nearly exhauſted) ſaid it was his dying requeſt that his body might not be embalmed; and this wiſh he repeated to Prince William, who promiſed it ſhould be complied with. The Duke of Glouceſter was born Nov. 25, 1743, and married Sept. 6, 1766, to Maria Counteſs Dowager of Waldegrave, and daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. by whom he has left iſſue Prince William Frederick and Princeſs Sophia; and had another daughter, Caroline-Auguſta-Matilda, born June 24, 1774, who died March 14, 1775, and was buried in St. George's chapel, Windſor, where his Royal Highneſs requeſted to be depoſited. He was ſecond ſon of the late Prince of Wales, and brother to his preſent Majeſty. His Royal Highneſs was elected a Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and inſtalled 1762; ſoon after which he was appointed Ranger of Hampton-court Park. A few days before he was of full age, Nov. 17, 1764, his Majeſty was pleaſed to grant to him and his heirs-male the dignity of a Duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of an Earl of the kingdom of Ireland by the name, ſtyle, and title of Duke of Glouceſter and Edinburgh, and Earl of Connaught. He was admitted into the Privy Council Dec. 19, 1764; and, Jan. 10, 1765, took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers. He was appointed Colonel of the 15th Regiment of Foot; and, on the death of his brother the Duke of York, had a grant of the cuſtody of the lodge and walks in Cranbourn Chace, in Windſor Foreſt. In 1768 he was conſtituted Major-general and Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot-guards. In 1770, promoted to the rank of Major-general, and to the command of the 1ſt Regiment of Foot-guards. In 1771, appointed Warden and Keeper of New Foreſt; and, in 1779, advanced to the rank of General of his Majeſty's Forces; and died Senior Field-marſhal. He was likewiſe Chancellor of the Univerſity of Dublin, and Preſident of the London Infirmary. His Royal Highneſs was diſtinguiſhed more by equanimity than ſplendid or ſhewy talents; engaging in his manners, he acquired the love of thoſe who had acceſs to his perſon, reſpectful to his Sovereign, affable to his acquaintance, and generous and condeſcending to his inferiors, he deſervedly enjoyed the confidence of the former, and the unaffected eſteem and regard of the latter. He was well educated, a polite ſcholar and an accompliſhed gentleman. The meekneſs of his diſpoſition influenced every ſhade in his character, and even his very virtues partook of the moderation that predominated in his temper and diſpoſition. He was the liberal ſupporter of every inſtitution calculated to promote the intereſts of ſociety; but the modeſt reſerve and placid ſerenity of his conduct kept many inſtances of his generoſity out of view. His Royal Highneſs never appeared as a public character. He at all times avoided any interference of the intrigues of parties, or the agitation of political topics; thus affording an indiſputable proof of his affection as a brother, and his loyal and reſpectful attachment as a ſubject. The only inſtance, we believe, in which his conduct was, during his life, diſpleaſing to his Majeſty, was, on the occaſion of his marriage without the privity of his Majeſty*.

Reaſons of State and Court etiquette have undoubtedly reſtrained the impulſe of his Majeſty's feelings, with reſpect to the diſtinguiſhed object of his Royal Highneſs's choice; but the illuſtrious deſcendants of his Royal Highneſs have uniformly enjoyed the tendereſt and moſt affectionate attention of their Majeſties.

From two to ten o'clock on Tueſday afternoon, Sept. 3, Glouceſter-houſe was thrown open for the admiſſion of the public to ſee the body lie in ſtate. The preſſure at the moment of opening the doors was

* The late Duke of Cumberland alſo married, Oct 2, 1771, under nearly ſimilar circumſtances; and theſe marriages produced the memorable Statute 12 Geo. III. for rendering all ſuch marriages without the conſent of his Majeſty and the Privy Council null and void. See vol. LVI. p. 262.

exceſſive. The Horſe and Foot-guards, ſtationed to preſerve order, had not the leaſt difficult taſk to perform. The Court-yard before the houſe, and the ſteps and hall-door, were divided by a temporary railing for perſons to enter on one ſide and go out on the other, which prevented confuſion; but, though every precaution was taken, the preſſure was ſo very great, that many perſons were bruiſed ſeverely in attempting to obtain admiſſion. The different rooms were lighted with wax-tapers. The coffin was placed on a ſtand, under a black canopy, covered, except at the extremity, with a black velvet pall. On it was placed a black velvet cuſhion, bearing the coronet. The eſcutcheons were hung below. At the foot of the coffin a yeoman of the guards was ſtationed; two mutes, dreſſed in black, ſtood one at each ſide of the foot of the coffin, each having a hand on it; and two more ſat, one at each ſide of the head. Tapers, of a very large ſize, were burning at ſome diſtance, at either ſide of the coffin; the whole exhibiting a moſt awful and impreſſive ſight.

On Wedneſday, Sept. 4, his remains were removed from Glouceſter-houſe for interment at Windſor. Before 8 o'clock the windows in Groſvenor-ſtreet, Park-lane, and that end of Piccadilly next the Turnpike, were filled with perſons dreſſed in deep mourning. The avenues to Park-lane were before ten completely choaked up. The 2d battalion of the 1ſt regiment of Guards were on duty at ſeven. The Duke of Glouceſter's Volunteers, commanded by Lord Chetwynd, took up their ground next the Guards, in the ſame order, officers with crape, colours fur-mounted with crape, and the drums muffled, and after them the St. Clement's Corps. About 11, the coffin was placed in the hearſe, and the proceſſion (which was, for a conſiderable time impeded by a reſtive horſe) began to move; the muſic playing the Dead March in Saul, and the guards preſenting arms as it paſſed along.

1. Mr. France the Undertaker, and five Mutes on Horſeback.
2. The Party of the 14th Light Dragoons, two and two.
3. Mourning Coach, with ſix Footmen in State Liveries.
4. Do. four officers of the Houſehold.
5. Do. four Pages. 6. Do. four Grooms.
7. Do. Gentlemen Porters. 8. Do. Do.
9. Do. four Chaplains.
10. Do. the Duke's Aid-de-Camp, and a Herald at Arms.
11. Do. four Phyſicians.
12. Party of Light Horſe. 13. Mutes.
14. Hearſe, with the Body, drawn by ſix horſes, and attended by a Party of Light Horſe, two and two.
15. State Coach, with Mr. Vincent, his Secretary, with the Ducal Crown and Cuſhion; three Footmen in State liveries.
16. Duke of York's carriage, with ſix greys; three Servants in rich State liveries.
17. Duke of Clarence's coach, drawn by ſix bay horſes; two footmen in ſtate liveries.
18 and 19. The Duke of Kent and preſent Duke of Glouceſter's carriages, with two footmen, each in ſtate liveries.
20. Duke of Glouceſter's Volunteers, drums muffled, beating the Dead March, followed by the whole corps, two and two, with arms reverſed.
21. Prince William of Glouceſter's Volunteers, in cloſe order.

At Knightſbridge the funeral proceſſion proceeded on rapidly. The Volunteers accompanied it to Kenſington. The proceſſion at Hammerſmith was joined by a detachment of the 1ſt Regiment of Guards. They were relieved at Hounſlow by another party of the ſame battalion. The road to Windſor was lined with ſpectators. Every window and every houſe-top were equally thronged. No accident happened. Every thing was conducted with the moſt perfect order. The great bell at St. Paul's cathedral began tolling at ten o'clock; and continued with ſolemn pauſes till 11. The bells of ſeveral of the churches in Weſtminſter alſo tolled.

About half paſt five o'clock the funeral proceſſion arrived at Windſor. It immediately proceeded to the Caſtle, through the lower Court, where it was received by the Royal Horſe Guards Blue, diſmounted, and the Windſor Volunteers. The people aſſembled were admitted into the Queen's preſence-chamber, the walls of which were hung and the floor covered with black cloth, and lighted up with 24 wax-lights, in ſilver ſconces; and two chandeliers, with 10 lights each. The coffin, covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight eſcutcheons, was placed, with the royal ducal coronet and cuſhion, on a bier, under the ſtate canopy, with five large wax-lights, in maſſy ſilver candleſticks, on each ſide. Two mutes were placed at the head, and two at the feet, of the corpſe. From the great gates of the Palace by the South door of St. George's Chapel, the military, conſiſting of the Royal Horſe Guards and Windſor Volunteers, were placed to form a lane for the proceſſion. Every fourth man held a torch. Soon after nine o'clock (the corpſe having laid in ſtate till that time) the proceſſion began to move from the Caſtle to St. George's Chapel, in the following order:

A File of Grenadiers, of Foot Guards,

Each

Kettle Drums and Trumpets muffled.
Twenty-one Attendants of the Chief Mourner, in their State Liveries.
Pages of his late Royal Highneſs.
Phyſicians.
Chaplains.
Equerries.
Secretary.

Comptroller of his Royal Highneſs's Houſehold. | Treaſurer of his Royal Highneſs's Houſehold.

A Herald of Arms.
The Lord Chamberlain.

The Coronet, upon a black velvet Cuſhion, borne by a Herald at Arms.

Foot Guards, Supporters, two Gentlemen of his late Royal Highneſs's Houſehold.

THE BODY.
Covered with a Black Velvet Pall, adorned with eight eſcutcheons of his late Royal Highneſs's Arms, under a Canopy of Black Velvet, borne by eight General Officers.

Foot Guards, Supporters, two Gentlemen of his late Royal Highneſs's Houſehold.

Gentleman Uſher. | Garter Principal King at Arms, by his Deputy. | Gentleman Uſher.

The Chief Mourner,
His High. Prince William Frederick, in a long black Cloak with the Collar of the Order of the Garter; his Train borne by a Gentleman of his Houſehold.
A Gentleman Uſher.
Grooms of his late Royal Highneſs's Bed-chamber.

At the South Door the proceſſion was met by the Choriſters, Minor Canons, Senior Canons, and the Dean, the juniors going firſt, who fell in immediately after the Herald at Arms, who preceded the Lord Chamberlain, and proceeded down the South aiſle, up the nave, into the choir, the Choir ſinging Dr. Croft's Funeral Service (each holding a wax-light). The body was then placed upon treſſels, the head towards the altar, the coronet and cuſhion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, whilſt the Dean of Windſor read the Funeral Service. The preſent Duke of Gloucester, as chief mourner, ſat on a chair placed at the head of the coffin, the ſupporters of the pall ſtanding round the body. The part of the ſervice before the interment being read, the corpſe was depoſited in the vault. The Dean then proceeded with the office of burial; which being ended, the Deputy of Garter King at Arms proclaimed his late Royal Highneſs's ſtyle, and thus concluded the ceremony. The preſent Duke then retired privately to the Caſtle, with his attendants; and at 2 o'clock next day returned to Gloucester-houſe. During the whole of the ceremony his Serene Highneſs evinced the moſt poignant grief. Whilſt the body was depoſiting in the vault, he retired to the Dean's ſtall, againſt which he for ſome time leaned, ſcarcely able to ſtand. During the whole of the time, univerſal ſympathy prevailed; whilſt every ſpectator was moved at a ceremony at once ſo ſolemn, grand, and truly affecting.

Pp. 391, 392. Francis-Joſeph-Paſtal De Valangin, M. D. of the College of Phyſicians, London, &c. was born at Berne, in Switzerland, about the year 1719 or 1720, and ſtudied phyſick at Leyden under the celebrated Boerhaave. Though educated in this line of life, it was not originally his intention to follow it as a profeſſion; his connexions * having led him to look for advancement in a different career. Towards the end of George the Second's reign, he kiſſed that King's hand on receiving ſome diplomatic appointment to the Court of Madrid; but on the retreat of his patron from adminiſtration, about the ſame time, Mr. De Valangin declined the intended honour; and ſoon after recurred to medicine, which he thenceforward adopted as a profeſſion, and fixed his abode in Soho-ſquare. In 1758 he publiſhed "A Treatiſe on Diet, or the Maungement of Human Life; by Phyſicians called the Six Nonnaturals," &c. 8vo. Having removed to Fore-ſtreet, Cripplegate, he ſoon acquired a very extenſive addition to his practice. About 1772 he purchaſed ſome ground near White Conduit-fields, and erected thereon a houſe extenſive in its conveniences, but fanciful enough in conſtruction; being built on a plan laid down by himſelf. To this ſpot he gave the name of *Hermes Hill*. Pentonville had not then begun to be built; and this was almoſt the only dwelling near the ſpot, except White Conduit-houſe. His purſuit of all the branches of knowledge connected with his profeſſion was ſedulous in the extreme; and the reſult was a diſcovery of ſeveral ſimple preparations which he found of great ſervice in particular caſes; one of which, named *The Balſam of Life*, he preſented to Apothecaries-hall, where it is ſtill ſold with his name. Beſides his diploma from the Royal College of Phyſicians of London, Dr. De Valangin had, unſolicited, received others from Scotland, Holland, and Switzerland. For ſome favour conferred (but what we do not learn), he was preſented by the Worſhipful Company of Loriners

* His mother ſtood in ſome degree of relationſhip to the Prince of Orange.

with

with the Livery of that Corporation, and twice ſerved the office of Maſter. By his firſt wife he had three children; of whom two ſons are ſtill living; and a daughter died at nine years of age, who was buried by her father's directions in his garden at Hermes-hill. He married, ſecondly, about 1782, the widow of an eminent ſurveyor and builder, who had recovered 1000l. for breach of promiſe of marriage from a perſon who had made her that offer, but broke his word. She was a native of Epping, in Eſſex; and her ſiſter married and ſurvived Mr. Sandford, brewer, of Newington. Dr. De Valangin had a particular taſte for muſick and painting; in the former art he was not an unſucceſsful performer; and, if we miſtake not, has left behind him ſome remarks on the theory of compoſition. His paintings, which formed a very choice collection, have been diſperſed by ſale, according to the directions of his will. Though far advanced in life, Dr. De Valangin's end was haſtened, or perhaps prematurely brought on, by an accident. On the 2d of January laſt, alighting from his carriage at Hampſtead, the ground being froſty, he ſlipped and fell; and, though not immediately confined in conſequence, ſuſtained an injury that he predicted would ſhorten his life: this prediction was verified on the 1ſt of March, after four days confinement to his bed, on the third of which he ruptured a blood-veſſel. He was interred in a family-vault in Cripplegate-church; to which the remains of his daughter before-mentioned had been removed the preceding day. As a phyſician, he was kind and conſolatory in the extreme; and beloved by his patients of every claſs and degree. To thoſe in the humbler walks of life, it was his conſtant cuſtom to regulate the acceptance of his fees by their preſumed ability to afford them; and the poor were always welcome to his gratuitous aſſiſtance*. In a word, Dr. De Valangin was the friend of mankind, and an honour to his profeſſion. A good portrait of him, from a painting by Abbott, was engraved in the European Magazine for Auguſt.

P. 491. William Dinwoody, eſq. of Tuy Dee, near Abergavenny, was the ſon of Robert Dinwoody, M.D. who ſtudied under the celebrated Boerhaave. He was born at Tuy Dee, Sept. 27, 1740, and received his education at the Crypt-ſchool at Glouceſter. At an early period of his life he came to London, and obtained an appointment in the Exciſe-office, which he held till the year 1783, when, acquiring a conſiderable addition to his fortune by his marriage with Mrs. Cobb, formerly of Highgate, he reſigned it, and, for the remainder of his life, employed himſelf, during the greater part of the year, in agricultural purſuits at his paternal eſtate of Tuy Dee. In 1760 he ſerved the office of high ſheriff of the county of Monmouth, for which county he was for ſeveral years in the commiſſion of the peace, and one of the deputy lieutenants. He was alſo a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He had been educated in the Preſbyterian religion, but afterward became a member of the Eſtabliſhed Church, in which he continued to his death, which happened by a mortification occaſioned by the cutting of a corn. In conformity to his will, his remains were interred in the Crypt-church at Glouceſter. Few men were better qualified to pleaſe in general ſociety. His manners were eaſy and conciliating, and ſeldom failed to produce a favourable impreſſion at the firſt interview. He ſelected anecdotes with judgment, and communicated them with pleaſantry. On thoſe ſubjects with which he was well acquainted he had an agreeable and intelligent mode of conveying information; and on thoſe with which he was leſs converſant he had a happy facility of making the moſt of a little knowledge; ſo that converſation was ſeldom at a ſtand in any company of which he formed a part. If there were any exception to his companionable qualities, it was an irritability of temper that made him rather impatient of contradiction; an imperfection which was particularly apparent when politicks was the topick of diſcuſſion. His political opinions, which, to deſcribe them in his own words, were uniformly thoſe of a decided Tory, he was apt to carry with a high hand, and would ſcarcely tolerate the ſentiments of thoſe who ventured to queſtion the wiſdom or the juſtice of ſuch meaſures as his own principles led him to approve. But it is at the ſame time due to his memory to acknowledge that he had too much candour and good ſenſe to let a difference of opinion warp his judgment of the characters of individuals: for amongſt thoſe who partook of his eſteem were perſons whoſe political as well as religious tenets were eſſentially at variance with his own. The activity of his mind and the warmth of his friendſhip prompted him to devote a large portion of his time and his exertions to the ſervice of others; and throughout his life he incurred much trouble and inconvenience, and ſometimes enmity, by his voluntary endeavours to adjuſt differences, or to redreſs injuries. He was too fond of attaching importance to inconſiderable objects, and was exceedingly tenacious of external reſpect, the leaſt deviation from which

* He had been ſeveral years phyſician to the Royal Freemaſon's Charity.

which he was not disposed to overlook. He was ever willing to contribute his assistance to plans of public utility, and especially to such as were calculated to promote the ends of charity and benevolence. He was a kind master and a considerate landlord; and he took every means of rendering himself useful to the labouring classes in the vicinity of his residence. He lived respected by an extensive circle of friends, who have lost by his death a very pleasant and rational companion.

P. 680. As a member of the House of Commons, the late John Pitt, esq. M. P. for Gloucester, was, whilst health permitted, most regular in his attendance; uninfluenced by any private or selfish views, his parliamentary duties were discharged with fidelity; never, in a single instance, having departed from those honest and independent principles which he had laid down for the rule of his conduct. The same probity guided him in every transaction of private life; attached to the place in which he always lived, his leading object was to render himself an useful member of society. As a landlord he was kind and indulgent; and so disinterested was his forbearance towards his tenants, that it was a rule with him, from which he never deviated, on no occasion to raise their rents. Few, verging to the extremest periods of human life, ever possessed such serenity of temper; he seemed to cultivate cheerfulness as a duty; and such was the energy of his strong and powerful mind, that, during a long confinement, a complaint or even a murmur was never heard to escape him. The slow approaches of dissolution were thus met with that magnanimity which is inspired by an approving conscience, and by the animating hopes of immortality.

P. 783. Mr. Miller was a gentleman much respected and regarded in the neighbourhood of Southend, and resided at Wakering, about six miles from that place. On the unfortunate day, he had dined with a friend at Foulness island, and, on his return in the evening, was overtaken by the tide. The intermediate space, between Wakering and the island, is, at high water, covered by the tide, which, on its retreat, leaves a passage for men, horses, carriages, &c. between the two places, over the sand. This passage is at all times dangerous for strangers, who, ignorant of the track, might be liable to miss the way; but the most fatal accidents generally occur to those who may happen to loiter on the return of the tide, which flowing both ways, and intercepting their escape, they must be inevitably lost; particularly in the night, when they can hope for no assistance. The horse was found on the common early next morning, and Mr. Miller's family flattered themselves he had remained all night, and that the horse had got loose, and returned home; but those hopes were soon removed by the body being found on the Saltings, near the Haven, lying on his face. It is thought he was bewildered, and got on the black mud, which would occasion the horse to plunge, and throw him. He has left a most amiable widow and nine infant children, who totally depended on his industry.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Cork, the lady of Lord Clarina, a son.

At Chester, the wife of Capt. Schomberg, R. N. a daughter.

At Langham-hall, co. Suffolk, Lady Charlotte Goold, a son.

In Gloucester-street, Mary-la-Bonne, the Hon. Mrs. Preston, a son.

Aug. . . . At Bath, the lady of Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart. a son and heir.

In William-street, Black-friers, the wife of Charles Price, esq. a daughter.

Aug. 14. At Middleton Cheney, the wife of the Rev. Ralph Churton, rector of that parish, and archdeacon of St. David's, a daughter.

21. At Castlemartyr, co. Cork, the seat of her father-in-law, the Earl of Shannon, Viscountess Boyle, a daughter.

27. At the Attorney-general's house at Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Percival, a daughter.

28. At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, the wife of John Ward, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs there, a son.

29. At the castle of Hetzedorf, the Empress of Germany, an archduke, baptised Charles-Francis-Joseph.

30. The wife of George Ward, esq. of Bellevue, Winchester, a son.

Sept. 1. At Bryanstone, co. Dorset, the wife of E. B. Portman, esq. a daughter.

At Gilmerton, in Scotland, the lady of Sir Alex. Kinloch, bart. a son and heir.

2. At Howick, the lady of the Hon. Cha. Grey, M.P. for Northumberland, a son.

In Pulteney-street, the wife of Francis Drake, esq. a daughter.

At Holme-Pierrepont, the lady of the Hon. C. H. Pierrepont, M.P. for Nottinghamshire, a son.

3. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Lady Amherst, a son.

4. In Berkeley-square, Lady Theodosia Bligh, a daughter.

In Welbeck-street, the lady of Sir Thomas Marrow Wilson, bart. a daughter.

6. At Southampton, the wife of Capt. Edward-James Foote, R. N. a daughter.

7. At

7. At his house, Broomfield, the wife of William Wilberforce, esq. M. P. for Yorkshire, a son.

In Portland-place, the wife of R. Hall, esq. a son.

Mrs. Hughs, of Harley-street, a daught.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Johnston, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

8. At the Mansion-house in York, the wife of Geo. Hawson, esq. of Scarborough, niece to the Lord Mayor of York, a son.

9. In Bedford-square, the wife of James Langham, esq. M. P. for St. Germain's, a son.

10. At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Thomas Cadell, esq. a daughter.

14. The wife of N. Sykes, esq. of Cottingham, co. York, a son.

15. At the Cottage, Southgate, Middlesex, the wife of Wm. Curtis, esq. a son.

17. At Wimering-house, Winchester, the wife of Harris Bigg Wither, esq. a son and heir.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Vice-admiral Deans, a daughter.

19. At Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Sneyd, a daughter.

In Berkeley-square, the Countess of Westmoreland, a son.

20. In Stanhope-street, May-fair, the lady of Sir Henry Peyton, bart. a son.

In Great Cumberland-place, the lady of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, a daughter.

21. At Ramsgate, Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Borough, a daughter.

24. In Albemarle-street, Mrs. Henry Butt, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 6. AT Calcutta, Walter Farquhar, esq. youngest son of Sir Walter F. bart. to the eldest daughter of Sir John Hadley D'Oyley, bart.

July 13. At Vienna, the Earl of Clanwilliam, to Lady Shuldham, relict of the late Admiral Lord S.

Aug. 8. Rev. Thomas Todd, B. D. late a senior fellow and tutor of Emanuel college, Cambridge, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Studley Lucas, esq. of Barondown-house, co. Somerset.

13. At Kirkbridge, in the Isle of Man, James Bennet, esq. of Broughton, co. Lancaster, to Mrs. Shimnum, widow of Radcliffe Shimnum, esq. and daughter of Daniel Tellit, esq. of Hasayre, on the same island, one of the honourable members of the House of Keys.

20. Lieut. Patterson, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Raby, daughter of Alexander R. esq. of Cobham, Surrey.

21. G. Evans, esq. of Portrane, co. Dublin, to the only daughter of the late Sir John Parnell.

22. At Sifton, co. Gloucester, Philip-Thomas Wykham, esq. of Thame park, co. Oxford, to Hester-Louisa Trotman, daugh. of Frennes T. esq. of Sifton court.

25. At Abbey church, near Clonmell, in Ireland, Lieut.-gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. and M. P. for Queen's County, to Miss Bagwell, daugh. of Col. B. of Marlefield, M. P. for the county of Tipperary.

29. By special licence, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Waterford, to Lady Susan Carpenter, daughter of the late Earl of Tyrconnel.

James Nicklin, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Willington, daughter of the late Jos. W. esq. of Tamworth, co. Stafford.

At Symondsbury, co. Dorset, the Rev. T. Fox, jun. of Codford St. Peter, co. Wilts, to the only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Syndercombe.

At Whitchurch, co. Oxford, the Rev. Edward Vansittart, second son of George V. esq. M. P. for Berks, to Miss Gardiner, daugh. of Samuel G. esq. of Combe-lodge.

31. At Buckingham, John-Joseph Stockdale, esq. eldest son of John S. esq. of Piccadilly, to Miss Sophia Millagan, niece of Philip Box, esq. banker, of Fleet-street, London, and Buckingham.

Sept. 2. Nathaniel Bryan Hodgson, esq. of Brafferton-hall, co. York, to Jemima-Eleonora, youngest daughter of Major-general Sowerby, of Doncaster.

3. At Hempstead, near Gloucester, Ralph Price, esq. second son of Sir Charles P. bart. and M. P. for the city of London, to Miss Charlotte Savery Hardy, youngest daughter of the late Col. H.

5. At Chiselhurst, in Kent, Brigadier-major Ferrand, to the only daughter of Brigadier-general Twiss, of the Royal Engineers.

At Colwich, co. Stafford, James Macdonald, esq. only son of the Lord Chief Baron, to Elizabeth, second daugh. of John Sparrow, esq. of Bishton, in the said co.

6. At Fountainbridge, in Scotland, Jas. Millar, M. D. to Miss Gardner, daughter of Alexander G. esq. of the Exchequer.

9. At Lambeth, George Roofs, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Price, in the East India Company's service.

10. At Tunstall, in Kent, Henry Dickinson, esq. of the East India buildings, London, to Miss Bradley, daughter of Andrew Hawes B. esq. of Gore court, Sittingbourn.

At Repham, co. Lincoln, James Edwards, esq. of Pall Mall, and Verulam, Herts, to Miss Bromhead, daughter of the Rev. Edward B. rector of Repham.

B. N. Stanton, M. D. to Miss Wilson, of Wellingborough.

11. Mr. Stanley, farrier, at Edmonton, to Miss Inglish, daughter of Mr. I. farmer, of the same place.

12. At Farnham, in Surrey, J. Louis Couchet, esq. to Lady Fleming, widow of the late Sir Richard Worsley, bart. who died Aug. 8 (see p. 701). Her ladyship assumed the name of Fleming (that of her

her father) in consequence of a grant from his Majesty.

13. At South Collingham, co. Lincoln, the Rev. T. Mounsey, to Miss Hunt.

14. At Knaresborough, co. York, the Rev. T. H. Coles, B. A. nephew to Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, bart. and vicar of Honnington, co. Lincoln, to Miss Harriet Brooke Oliver, of Wigmore-street.

16. At Dorking, Surrey, Hugh Boyd, esq. of Ballycastle, Ireland, to Miss Lowry, daughter of Wilson L. esq. of Tichfield-str.

17. At Lainshaw, in Scotland, Lord Ashburton, of Devon, to Miss Selby Cunninghame, daughter of the late William C. esq. of Lainshaw.

19. ——— Mahon, esq. of Portman-square, son of Lady Anne Mahon, and nephew to the Marquis of Sligo, to Miss Baber, of Park-street.

20. Amos Strettell, esq. of Baglanhouse, co. Glamorgan, to Harriet, second daughter of the late John Utterson, esq. of Marwell-hall, co. Southampton.

21. Mr. T. W. Horder, of Mansell-street, to Sophia, third daughter of Wm. Strutt, esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk.

22. Mr. Chabaud, of Plumbtree-street, Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Charlotte May, of Little Britain.

23. At Farcham, Hants, Lieut.-col. Mannorch, inspecting field-officer of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps in the South-west District, to Miss Bruce, sister of Capt. B. of the Royal Navy.

Deaths.

LATELY Mr. Justice Cochran, of Upper Canada; who on the 7th of October, 1804, embarked at York, on Lake Ontario, in the Speedy, a Government schooner, commanded by Capt. Paxton, for the purpose of going to Newcastle, distant 90 miles; where he was to have held a court on the 10th. His fellow-passengers were, Mr. Gray, the solicitor-general of that province; another gentleman of the Bar; an Indian prisoner, who was to be tried for themurder of a soldier; an Indian interpreter; several Indian witnesses; and two young children, whose parents, being very poor, had gone on foot to save expence; besides a servant of Mr. Cochran, and another of Mr. Gray. On the afternoon of the 8th, the vessel was seen within ten miles of the port, and within two of the shore, when the wind blew violently against her. Towards evening the gale increased, and the vessel was seen bearing away before it. The whole night was dreadfully tempestuous, and fires were kindled on the shore, in the hope that they might afford some direction to the schooner; but she has never since been seen, though diligent search has been made. Her pinnacle, topmasts, and hencoops, were picked up on the opposite side of the lake; and this circumstance makes it probable that she foundered at some distance from the shore, where every person on board must have perished. By several reports which have reached Halifax, it is stated that the vessel was known not to be seaworthy: but such stories, which only tend to aggravate distress, should be cautiously received. It is certain, however, that Mr. Gray made his will before he embarked; and Mr. Cochran not having leisure to do the same, addressed a short letter, on the day of his embarkation, to a gentleman of York, which was not to be opened, unless some fatal accident should befal him in his voyage. In this letter he named a person at Halifax, whom he thought most proper, in the event of his death, to communicate the sad tidings to his mother; and gave directions for the sale of his property. The loss which Mr. Cochran's family has sustained by the death of such a son and brother is irreparable. The country in which he resided has also sustained a loss which will not be easily supplied; and the province of Halifax, which may boast of having given him birth, has been deprived of one of its proudest ornaments. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas Cochran, many years a member of his Majesty's Council in that province, and was born at Halifax in 1777. From a very early age, he was distinguished by his good sense, amiable disposition, manliness of character, and great attention to his studies. He was always fond of associating with persons older than himself, from whose knowledge and behaviour he could derive improvement; and in consequence of this, before he was 12 years old, his modest and well-formed manners were held up for the imitation of all his young companions. He received most of his education at the Seminary at Windsor in that province, which has lately been endowed by the King, and established by a royal charter. He was then under the care of the Rev. Dr. Cochran, who was not related to him, but always particularly fond and justly proud of such a pupil, whose excellent character, grateful affection towards his tutor, and rising eminence, always were, and will long continue to be, sources of great pleasure and honourable satisfaction to him. Early in 1794 he went to Quebec, where he remained more than a year, when he acquired a perfect knowledge of the French language, without neglecting his other studies; and recommended himself there, as at every other place of his residence, to a numerous and very respectable circle of acquaintance. In the following year he returned

returned to Halifax, and ſailed for England; and, being intended for the Bar, became a ſtudent at Lincoln's-inn. He had not reached his 20th year, when he was left entirely his own maſter, amid the gaiety, the diſſipation, and the powerful temptations of London, and almoſt without controul in his expences. But it was his peculiar happineſs, at this critical period, to obtain, very deſervedly, the good opinion of ſome eminently-virtuous and valuable friends, in whoſe families he paſſed moſt of his leiſure hours, and from whoſe kind advice and excellent example he derived the moſt important benefit. His reſpectful affection and heartfelt gratitude to thoſe perſons would never have been diminiſhed in the lateſt hours of a long life; and he has often declared that he conſidered the paternal regard and ſteady valuable friendſhip of two perſons in particular, Sir Rupert George, and Mr. Parke of Lincoln's-inn, among the moſt diſtinguiſhed bleſſings beſtowed upon him by a kind Providence. In 1801 he was called to the Bar; and joined the Cheſter Circuit, to the members of which he was ſo much endeared, that, when he was obliged to leave them, they preſented him with a very flattering and ſplendid memorial of their affectionate regard, which he always valued very highly. In the ſame year, in conſequence of the moſt honourable teſtimonials of his character and qualifications, he was appointed Chief Juſtice of Prince Edward iſland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Perhaps he was the youngeſt Chief Juſtice known in the Hiſtory of England or its colonies; but a more judicious appointment has ſeldom been made, as the event fully proved. Great care had been taken that his religious principles might be well and early formed; and he was always regular and exemplary in the performance of his religious duties. But this appointment to a ſituation which he conſidered above his years, and the death of his father, which happened very ſoon after, while he was on a voyage to America, greatly increaſed the impreſſion which Religion had already made upon his mind. At this time he became a devout communicant, and continued, to the hour of his death, an humble, ſincere, and fervent believer in Chriſt. He found the iſland to which he was appointed, like moſt ſmall governments, divided by little parties; but his uniformly kind and affectionate demeanour, and his inflexible integrity as a Judge and a Legiſlator, obtained for him the reſpect and eſteem of all perſons. His removal from them, after little more than a year's acquaintance, when he was appointed one of the Aſſiſtant Judges in Upper Canada, occaſioned great and univerſal regret, which was expreſſed with much genuine feeling, in addreſſes which were preſented to him at his departure from the iſland. In Canada he was equally reſpected and beloved; and his loſs will long be ſincerely lamented there. In the province of Halifax he was univerſally known, and as univerſally beloved by all claſſes of people. Though this very remarkable young man was called away in the flower of his age, before he had completed his 28th year, it is a great conſolation to reflect that his ſhort life was eminently uſeful, exemplary, and brilliant.

1804. *Oct.*... At Bombay, aged 51, the Nawaub Mirza Mehedy Aly Khan, Hufhmet Jung Behader. Deſcended from one of the principal families in Khoraſan, he came, about twenty years ago, into India, where, from 1785 till 1795, he held employments of conſiderable truſt under the adminiſtration of the Honourable Eaſt India Company at Benares; all of which he reſigned ſhortly after the abolition of the Reſideney in that province, and was ſubſequently appointed to the charge of the Company's commercial intereſts at Baſhire; in which capacity, and more eſpecially in that of particular agent in Perſia, he, in the year 1798 and 1799, rendered ſervices of ſuch critical importance as to attract the approbation and concurrent applauſe of the Britiſh Governments, both at home and abroad. He was afterwards temporarily withdrawn from that ſcene to aſſiſt in the Red Sea, and on the Coaſt of Arabia, in the preparations for the glorious and ever-memorable expedition from India to Egypt; whence returning to Baſhire, his ſervices were finally requited by his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor-General in Council, by a penſion ſettled on himſelf, and partly ſecured in reverſion to his two ſons, to whom little elſe is left for their ſupport. Having received an excellent education, he was fully converſant in the literature of his country, and one of the very few of his nation able, probably from poſſeſſing a knowledge of its former language, to have thrown light on the imperfect information that has been handed down to us reſpecting the old Dynaſties of the Perſian Empire; and to have reconciled, as far as ſo deſirable an object may now be attainable, the many perplexing diſcordances between the accounts left by the antient Greek hiſtorians, and the more modern narratives of the ſame periods, by the Mohammedan writers, whoſe works comprehend all that is now eaſily acceſſible of the occurrences in that large portion of Aſia previous to the æra of the Arabian Legiſlator.

Nov.... At Bombay, Capt. Jn. Wood, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry.

LATELY,

Lately, near Poonah, in the Eaſt Indies, Col. Deſſe, of the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment of Native Infantry.

Thomas Grant, eſq. judge and magiſtrate of Furrackabad, ſon of Sir James G. bart. of Grant, in Scotland.

In the Iſle of France, of the wounds he received in the engagement in which the ſhip Admiral Aplin was taken, Captain Amory, of the Ceylon Regiment, ſon of the late Dr. A. phyſician at Wakefield.

In his 58th year, ſerving with a detachment of the Company's troops in the province of Bundelcund, and after an abſence of above 40 years in the E. Indies, Lieut.-col. Thomas Polhill, of the 1ſt Regiment of Native Infantry, commander at Prince of Wales's Iſland, and eldeſt ſon of the late David P. eſq. one of the jurats of Maidſtone, Kent.

On his paſſage from Madras to Prince of Wales's Iſland, Col. John Montreſor, of the 80th Foot.

Of a fever, in the Eaſt Indies, greatly regretted, and in the bloom of youth, Lieut. F. Lee Parker, only ſon of Mrs. P. of Burlington-ſtreet, Bath.

In the Eaſt Indies, Capt. William Perry Cartwright, ſecond ſon of the Rev. J. C. of Dudley, co. Warwick; and, in a few days after, Mrs. Cartwright, his widow.

In the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, Capt. John Ormſby, brother to C. M. O. eſq. M. P. for Catherlogh.

At Barbados, of the yellow fever, John Noy Hewetſon, eſq. captain in the 4th Weſt India Regiment, and ſon of the Rev. Mr. H. of Rockmount, co. Down, Ireland.

In the Weſt Indies, from an attack of the fever, in his 20th year, Mr. George Tindal, ſon of R. T. eſq. of Chelmsford, Eſſex, a midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip Centaur. Such was the activity and ardour of his mind in the ſervice of his country, that, while the Centaur was repairing at Antigua, he volunteered on a cruiſe in the Barbados frigate, in which he contracted the malady that unfortunately terminated his exiſtence.

At Jamaica, aged 118, a woman named Mills, who was followed to the grave by 295 of her children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, and great great grandchildren; 60 of whom, named Ebanks, belong to the regiment of militia for St. Elizabeth's pariſh. For 97 years ſhe had practiſed the art of midwifery; in which time ſhe is ſaid to have brought 143,000 perſons into the world. She followed her buſineſs till within a few days of her death; and retained her ſenſes to the laſt.

At Mohegan, in America, aged 120, Martha, widow of Zacara, one of the nobility of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, and many years an agent from that tribe to the General Aſſembly at Connecticut.

Drowned, on his paſſage home from Berbice, Capt. Haire, of the Peel, belonging to the port of Hull.

At Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, in America, aged 90, Mr. Samuel Brown: He was the firſt owner of a chaiſe at Norwich, and was proſecuted in thoſe "blue-law days" for a breach of the Sabbath, and fined for riding in his carriage on a Sunday to public worſhip.

At Berlin, the infant daughter of Francis-James Jackſon, eſq. his Majeſty's Envoy at that Court.

Counſellor Hammer, of Norway. He has bequeathed to the Norwegian Society of Sciences at Drontheim, not only his library, manuſcripts, &c. but likewiſe a ſum of about 20,000 rix-dollars. Conformably with the regulations of this Society, its revenues are employed in promoting the ſtudy of Natural Hiſtory, and in defraying the expences of tours undertaken for that purpoſe; with the exception of one-third, which is appropriated to the increaſe of the capital. In 1799, the ſum of 8000 rix-dollars was left to it by another private individual. Beſides this, the library, which, in 1781, conſiſted of 12,000 volumes, has been augmented by the collections of ſeveral native Literati.

At Rome, aged 76, Guglielmi, one of the moſt fertile compoſers in Italy, and maſter of the chapel to his Holineſs. He was employed 54 years for the theatres of Florence, Venice, and Naples. His forte lay in the *opera buffa*, though he has likewiſe ſucceeſsful in ſerious operas, maſſes, and Te Deums. He has left a great number of eſteemed works, and a ſon who treads in his ſteps.

Killed, in an attempt to cut out ſome French gun-boats on the coaſt of Sardinia, Lieut. Richard Tickell, of the Phœbe frigate, eldeſt ſon of the late Richard T. eſq. one of the commiſſioners of ſtamps, and nephew to R. B. Sheridan, eſq. and Sir Robert Barclay.

At St. Mary's, Scilly, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Hall, 25 years comptroller and tide-ſurveyor of the cuſtoms there.

At Guernſey, Lieut.-col. Robert Campbell, captain in the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, and aſſiſtant-quarter-maſter-general of that iſland.

At the houſe of Sir Alexander Fletcher, at Londonderry, in Ireland, Mrs. Angel Boyd, reliſt of the late Daniel B. eſq. of Balleycaſtle, and ſiſter to Henry Brooke, eſq. formerly M. P. for the co. of Donegal.

At Booterſtown, aged 38, Francis Yelverton, eſq. nephew to the late Lord Viſcount Avonmore.

Near Baltinglaſs, John Jones, eſq. one of the ſheriffs' peers of Dublin, formerly an attorney of conſiderable eminence.

Near

Near Ranelagh, in Ireland, aged 118, Mrs. Bridget Kavanagh, who has left four ſons, the eldeſt aged near 100.

At Cork, Miſs Aldworth, ſiſter to Richard A. eſq. of Newmarket.

At Mount Oliver, in Queen's County, the wife of Richard Steele, jun. eſq.

At Limerick, William Taylor, eſq. ſtaff-adjutant of the diſtrict. At an early age he purchaſed an enſigncy in the 28th regiment of Foot, and at the battle of White Plains, in America, commanded a company of the ſaid regiment, in which engagement he received a ball in the left eye, which was extracted through his mouth.

At Buſhfield, co. Mayo, in an advanced age, Thomas Ruttledge, eſq.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Cowan, of Larch-hill, near Dromore.

At Cove villa, Kinſale, Lieut.-col. James Frazer, of the late Frazer Fencibles.

At Caſtle Connel, co. Limerick, the Rev. R. Roche, of the order of St. Dominick, and ſecond ſon of the late S. R. eſq. of Limerick.

In his 63d year, Thomas Jackſon, eſq. of Tullydoey, near Armagh. He was a native of England, and ſettled in Ireland, and embarked largely in the linen-trade, about 30 years ago; in which, as might be naturally expected from his attention and punctuality, he was very ſucceſsful. His amiable qualities made him an object of reſpect and eſteem to all who knew him. But the moſt prominent feature in his character was charity.

At Whitehouſe, near Belfaſt, aged 57, Nicholas Grimſhaw, eſq.; the patron of induſtry in his neighbourhood, and the unwearied benefactor of the indigent and diſtreſſed. He might juſtly be ſtyled the father of the cotton manufacture in Ireland, for he firſt eſtabliſhed it in that part of the kingdom in its ſeveral branches, and brought it to a degree of perfection and excellence formerly unknown in Ireland. His fine taſte and exalted genius were ſtrikingly diſplayed in every part of his extended manufacture, and in the numerous improvements he made. For the few years before his death, in which he acted as a magiſtrate, he was eminently uſeful in that character in his neighbourhood. The loſs of an amiable wife made an impreſſion on his feeling heart which time could not cure, and which impaired his health, and haſtened his diſſolution. By his death his numerous family are deprived of a moſt affectionate and indulgent father; the poor, of a compaſſionate and liberal friend; and the community, of an intelligent, uſeful, and valuable member.

At Bray, near Dublin, much regretted, Mrs. Ormſby, wife of the Rev. James Wilmot O. vicar of that place, and only daughter of Sir Hugh Dillon Maſſy, bart. She has left four daughters.

At Mount Merrion, near Dublin, Mr. George Battier, late of his Majeſty's ſhip Reſolution, which, with the Diſcovery, circumnavigated the globe under Captain Cook, at whoſe death he was preſent, and made a vigorous though unſucceſsful defence againſt the ſavages at O'Whyhee.

In Dublin, much lamented by his acquaintance and numerous tenantry, the Hon. Sir John Dillon, bart. and a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, which title was conferred on him and all his male dependents in 1782 by the late Emperor Joſeph, accompanied by a very flattering letter, on account of his exertions in Parliament to ſerve his country, by granting liberty to Roman Catholicks to realize property in their native land.

Robert M'Cubbin, eſq. of the Army Account-office, Dublin, only ſon of the Rev. William M'C. miniſter of Douglas, in Lanarkſhire.

At Dublin, Hall Browning, eſq. of Cappoquin, co. Waterford.—Mr. Tone, formerly an eminent coachmaker, father to the late unfortunate T. W. Tone, eſq.—Mrs. Sparks, formerly a very favourite actreſs in that city, both as Miſs Aſhmore and Mrs. Sparks.—In Mountjoy-ſquare, ſuddenly, the wife of Jn. Lambert, eſq.—In Clare-ſtreet, Arthur Browne, eſq. his Majeſty's prime ſerjeant of Ireland.—In Luke-ſtreet, Mr. John Galbraith, bookſeller.—Joſhua Pounden, eſq. of Church-ſtreet, an eminent founder, and one of the ſheriffs' peers of that city.—In Grafton-ſtreet, Humphry Minchin, jun. eſq. and Mr. George Graydon, watchmaker.

At Dublin, Sir Thomas Leighton, bart. and banker, who was one of the many inſtances that "honeſty is the beſt policy." He was very early in life an humble trader, in the town of Strabane, in the North of Ireland, and proving unſucceſsful, he went in ſearch of better fortune to the Eaſt Indies, as a ſoldier in the Company's ſervice. He was a man of talent, and of a ſtrong mind, and rendered himſelf extremely uſeful by having, in a very ſhort time, acquired a knowledge of the Oriental languages. It was his good fortune to be confined in the ſame priſon with the late General Matthews, who, previous to his unfortunate cataſtrophe, entruſted to the care of Mr. Leighton jewels and property to an immenſe amount, to be delivered to his family if he ſhould effect his eſcape; and, to enſure his zeal and punctuality, he preſented him with a conſiderable ſum. Being ſome time afterwards employed as an interpreter, he took advantage of the firſt opportunity that offered to eſcape. After aſſuming various diſguiſes, and encountering many perilous adventures, he arrived in London, and waiting on Mrs. Matthews,

Matthews, delivered to her the laſt letter of her huſband, together with the treaſure. By her, his fidelity is ſaid to have been rewarded with 20,000l. He immediately wrote to Ireland, to inquire for a beloved wife and child, whom he had left behind him, and ſent a ſum of money to diſcharge his debts. He found, that his wife, whom he had left young, handſome, and unprotected, had, by honeſt induſtry, ſupported herſelf and her daughter, then ten years of age, and given her an education ſuperior to her humble means. He now took a handſome houſe in Stephen's green, Dublin; the ſeat belonging to the late Lord Chief Baron Foſter, father of the Iriſh Chancellor of the Exchequer, near Dublin, was purchaſed, and new carriages were built for him. But an inactive life had no charms for him, and he embarked the greateſt part of his fortune in a banking-houſe, which has been very ſucceſsful. Lady Leighton, whoſe amiable manners endeared her to all ranks, died ſome time ſince, and left a numerous family.

At Langlands-houſe, Miſs Sarah Dalrymple, ſecond daughter of Gen. D. of Langlands, in Scotland.

At his lodgings near the barracks in George-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Lieut. Dugald Cameron, of the Inverneſsſhire Militia.

At Edinburgh, Major James Wright, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At North Shields, Lieut. Hedge, of the Eaſt Eſſex Militia, and youngeſt ſon of Mr. H. of Chicheſter.

At his ſeat in Argyleſhire, Sir James Campbell, of Inverneil.

At Gourock, Mr. Archibald Campbell, watchmaker, a cadet in the family of Auchinbreak, in Argyleſhire, who was born in February 1699. Having received the rudiments of a liberal education at home, he was afterwards ſent to Edinburgh for the purpoſe of proſecuting his ſtudies with a view to the Church. There he married at the age of ſeventeen, by which imprudent ſtep he ſo much diſpleaſed his patron, that he took no farther notice of him. Upon this he went to London, bound himſelf an apprentice to a watchmaker, and there followed that trade for 21 years. His wife died in London, and he married a ſecond not long after. In his 43d year he went into the army, and remained in it ſeven years. After this he went to Paris, and wrought at his buſineſs one year there; thence he removed to Ireland, and there followed the ſame occupation for a number of years. There too he married, in his 69th year, the wife who ſurvives him. On his paſſage from Ireland to Campbelton he was wrecked on the iſland of Racharis, and loſt the whole of his property, amounting to about 500l. Since that period he has reſided in Tarbet, in Kintyre, Argyleſhire, regularly working at his trade, till within theſe 14 years. He had a penſion from the Duke of Argyle, whom he has been in the habit of viſiting annually, at Inverary, for many years. Not farther back than Auguſt laſt he went to pay his reſpects to his Grace, and walked from Tarbet to Inverary, a diſtance of 27 miles, in three days. He was upon a viſit to ſome friend at Gourock, and walked about five miles every day. His mental faculties ſeemed, but a ſhort time before his death, to be in their vigour, and none of his ſenſes any way impaired except that of viſion. Only a few months ſince he began to make a clock, but was obliged to give it up, owing to the failure of his ſight. He had been ſeldom if ever intoxicated, and aſcribed, under Providence, the extraordinary length of his life to temperate regularity.

At Shapinſhay, aged 37, Rev. Dr. Geo. Barry. He was a native of Berwickſhire, educated in the Univerſity of Edinburgh; and was for a ſhort time employed as teacher of the ſons of ſome gentlemen in Orkney, by whoſe patronage he became ſecond miniſter of the royal burgh and antient cathedral of Kirkwall; whence, about nine years ago, he was tranſlated to the iſland and pariſh of Shapinſhay. He has left a widow and nine children, and many reſpectable friends to mourn his death. With fidelity and zeal he diſcharged the duties of the paſtoral office. His ſtatiſtical account of his two pariſhes, publiſhed by Sir John Sinclair, firſt reſcued his name from that obſcurity in which it was placed by local ſituation, and drew from an impartial publick a high degree of approbation. Few men paid more attention to the education of youth than Dr. Barry. The ſame ſkill with which he taught his own children, united with no common degree of care, he extended, not only to the youth in his own, but to thoſe of all the different pariſhes in the county. Senſible of his zeal in this reſpect, the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in Scotland, upwards of five years ago, choſe him one of their members, and gave him a ſuperintendance over their ſchools in Orkney. Soon after, the Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D. D. For ſeveral years paſt Dr. Barry employed his leiſure hours in compoſing a civil and natural hiſtory of all the 67 iſlands of Orkney, comprehending an account of their original population, their antient ſtate, while a ſeparate, independent principality, whoſe warlike princes, in alliance with Norway and Denmark, ranked with the monarchs of Europe; and alſo their preſent condition, and the means by which they may be improved.

proved. This hiſtory was publiſhed two months ago, in Edinburgh, in one large quarto volume, illuſtrated by a map of all the iſles, friths, and harbours, and alſo with twelve elegant engraved plates of the moſt grand and intereſting objects of antiquity. From the teſtimony of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable and learned gentlemen in Scotland, it is believed that this curious hiſtory of one of the moſt ſequeſtered provinces of Britain will, from the depths of its reſearch, the accuracy of the narrative, and the claſſical elegance of its compoſition, tranſmit the name of its author to future ages with celebrity.

At Forfar, a man of the name of Forſyth, and a boy called Finlay, both ſervants to Major Don, went into the Loch to bathe. The place where they went in was unfortunately on the brink of a deep pit or excavation, occaſioned by the digging of marle, without their being aware of the danger. The man was ſeen to go down ſuddenly, and having hold, it is ſuppoſed, of the boy, they both ſunk and roſe no more. Though an alarm was immediately given, it was upwards of an hour after the accident before their bodies were recovered, having, it is imagined, ſtuck faſt in the marle on firſt going down. Medical aid was inſtantly procured, and every means for reſtoring animation tried, but in vain. Forſyth has left a diſconſolate widow to deplore his loſs. She was delivered of a child ſhortly after her huſband's corpſe was brought home.

At her houſe in Abbey-ſtreet, Carliſle, aged 88, Mrs. Dorothy Carlyle, relict of the late Dr. C. and mother of the late Chancellor of that dioceſe.

At Penalt, near Monmouth, Mr. James Proffer, of the firſt or Capt. Williamſon's company of Monmouthſhire Volunteers, ſon of Mr. P. farmer, of the ſaid place, being the only effective private that the corps has loſt by death ſince its formation in 1803.

In the neighbourhood of Truro, Mrs. Incledon, relict of the late Mr. I. ſurgeon, of St. Keverne, in Cornwall, and mother of Mr. I. the celebrated ſinger.

Aged 70, the Rev. John Lake, rector of Lanivet, co. Cornwall; a gentleman of great benevolence. He was preſented to this living in 1770, by Wm. Phillips, eſq.

At Bengworth, co. Worceſter, the Rev. J. Beale, M.A. curate of that chapel, the patronage of which is in Mr. Talbot, and of which Dr Naſh, in his Collections for Worceſterſhire, has given a very imperfect account. It was lately ſerved by Mr. Biddulph, of *evangelical* memory, now, we believe, miniſter of St. James's church, Briſtol. Mr. Beale was a man whoſe univerſal charity prompted him to contribute to the ſupport of all the principal charitable inſtitutions in the kingdom.

In his 26th year, the Rev. Theodore Henry Dixon Hoſte, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, M.A. 1804, and eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dixon H. of Godwick-hall.

Rev. Charles Warre, of Rugby, late of Sidney college, Cambridge; LL.B. 1788.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Hanbury, of Nuneaton, co. Warwick.

At Weybridge, Surrey, Sir Henry Tuite, bart. of Sonagh, near Mullingar, in Ireland. He married Miſs Elizabeth Cobbe, grand-daughter to a former Archbiſhop of Dublin, and niece to the late Marquis of Waterford, a lady remarkable for her ſkill and judgment in horſemanſhip, and much celebrated as an amateur in painting, muſick, and other polite accompliſhments.

At his houſe at Fulham, William Hyde, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex.

At Twickenham, aged 85, Lady Wintringham, relict of Sir Clifton W. who died, at the age of 84, Jan. 10, 1794. She was an extraordinary and maſculine perſon; and lived, after his death, at Totteridge, on an income of 4000l. per annum. At her death, 20,000l. devolves to his nephew, Clifton Wheat, eſq. of Stanmore, who, in 1767, married Miſs Newton, of Hammerſmith, with a conſiderable fortune.

At Upper Tooting, Joſeph Hay, eſq.

At Brompton, Mr. Charles Fairfield, a painter of extraordinary merit and knowledge in his profeſſion, but of ſo modeſt and diffident a diſpoſition, that, notwithſtanding his acknowledged talents, he rarely ventured to paint from the impulſe of his own mind, and would not do it at all unleſs urged thereto by the importunity of friends. Nevertheleſs, he has left behind him ſome original pictures, the merit of which will hand his name down to poſterity as an eminent artiſt of this day; and the many exquiſite copies of the fineſt pictures in the Flemiſh, French, and Engliſh Schools which have been produced by his pencils, will extend the fame of the ſeveral maſters whoſe works he hath ſo counterfeited, whilſt his own merit will be loſt in the admirable and inimitable ſucceſs of his imitations. Many of theſe copies will be found in the firſt collections, at home and abroad, the proprietors of them having no other idea than that they poſſeſs the original pictures, having paid value as if they were ſuch, although he ſold them at a very low rate, and never repreſented them otherwiſe than as copies by himſelf. Notwithſtanding Mr. Fairfield's great merit, he was never eaſy in his circumſtances, and for a great part of his laborious life was under the clutches of the griping and unconſcientious Picture-dealer, who gathered the fruits of his labours by practiſing deceits upon the world,

would. Mr. F. died about the age of 45, after a very chequered and uncomfortable life. He was a very honourable, generous, and good man, but living in retirement and ſeclusion, little known to the world.

Jan. 27. Mr. Tho. Lawrence, of Kingſton, Jamaica, and late of Cheapſide.

Feb. 8. At Madras, in his 31ſt year, William Marriott, eſq. in the Eaſt India Company's civil ſervice.

March . . . . At Calcutta, aged 23, Mr. John Barnes, ſecond mate of the Tottenham Eaſt Indiaman.

March 27. At Fort St. George, on the Madras eſtabliſhment, in his 20th year, moſt deſervedly lamented by all who had an opportunity of knowing his worth, Robert Newcome, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late Primate of Ireland.

April 27. At his country-ſeat near Stellenboſh, at the Cape of Good Hope, aged 43, John Gerhard Cloete, eſq.

June 9. During his paſſage from Jamaica, on-board the Auguſtus-Cæſar, Capt. Kirby, William Stone Woollery, eſq. proprietor of Midgham and Long Pound eſtates in Weſtmorland, Jamaica.

13. At Montreal, in the province of Canada, Price M'Cumming, eſq. ſenior of Grand Valley, and late a captain in the 5th Weſt India Regiment.

July 25. At St. Croix, John Dunlop, eſq. merchant.

28. At New York, Jeremiah Coles, a native of England, and boatſwain of the ſhip Oliver Elſworth, who fell into the North river, at Mr. Schermerhorn's dock, and was drowned, leaving a wife and a daughter, about ſeven years of age, and a good character.

29. At Barbados, Lieut.-gen. Sir William Myers, bart. of Innigham, in King's County, ſo created July 3, 1804, commander in chief of the Leeward Iſlands, which now devolves on Gen. Beckwith, governor of St. Vincent's. He makes 14 out of 18 of his family who have died after their arrival in the Weſt Indies. Moſt fortunately, his lady ſtaid in England.

30. M. Becu, firſt phyſician of the Military Hoſpital at Liſle. He was building a houſe in La Rue Baſſe. Not long ſince he had finiſhed the arched roof of a ſmall houſe at the bottom of his garden, to be divided into baths for the ſick. This arch was covered with a layer of earth, but it was doubted whether it would be ſtrong enough to ſupport the weight. At half paſt three in the afternoon, after thoſe dreadful ſtorms which had rendered the day ſo melancholy in that city, M. Becu propoſed to M. Teſtelin, who had dined with him, to go and examine whether the rain had not ſoaked through the roof. M. Teſtelin, profeſſor of mathematicks at the ſecond ſchool, had already given his opinion on this building to M. Becu, and he wiſhed again to conſult with him. Hardly were they within-ſide, when the roof, overcharged by the quantity of water which had ſoaked into the earth, fell in, and overwhelmed them. Though every effort was made for their relief, the workmen were not able to come at them in leſs than three quarters of an hour. They were both found on their legs, having their bodies half bent, and their hands ſupported on their knees. It is thought, that, warned by the noiſe, previous to the fall, their firſt movement had been to ſtoop down. Neither of them had a fracture, nor a mortal contuſion; it is, therefore, certain, that they were ſmothered. The extraordinary dilation of the lungs of M. Becu, the ſtate in which the ſleeves of his coat were found, prove the efforts which he made to remove the rubbiſh, and get air to breathe. Every effort was made, in vain, for their recovery.

Auguſt . . . At Dondrum, near Dublin, Mrs. Mayne, *alias* Sally M'Lean, the celebrated Cyprian of that city; who is ſaid to have left 4000l. diſpoſed of in the following manner: 500l. to her brother; 500l. to a citizen of Dublin, one of her executors; 200l. to a boy of the name of Mayne, ſon to her late huſband; 100l. to a child whoſe mother died in her ſervice; and the reſidue for the ſupport of the Maſonic Orphan-ſchool.

At Muckton, near Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Orby, farmer.

Suddenly, in a fit, while paſſing Pulteney bridge, Bath, Mr. Payne, late of the Packhorſe inn there.

Mrs. Blogg, of Canterbury. Whilſt purchaſing ſome goods in the ſhop of Mr. Fiſher, on the Parade, a blood-veſſel ſuddenly burſt in one of her legs, and cauſed her death in five minutes, before any ſurgical aſſiſtance could be procured. Being far advanced in pregnancy, the Cæſarean operation was performed, but without the deſired effect.

At Stockwell-place, South Lambeth, in her 18th year, Miſs Ideſon, daugh. of Mr. John W. I. late of Poland-ſtr. St. James's.

Auguſt 2. In Cheliea college, aged 106, Abraham Moſs; and, on the 30th, aged 105, Robert Swifield. Both of whom retained their faculties to the laſt.

3. At Gibraltar, Major Anerum, paymaſter of the Regiment De Rolle.

5. At Wells, co. Somerſet, aged 70, Mr. James Cannings.

At Matlock, aged 17, John Neſbit White, only ſon of John W. eſq. late of Bengal; a young man of great literary attainments and highly-promiſing abilities.

6. At

6. At Dunfermline, Miſs Barbara Drummond, daughter of the late James D. eſq. of Kelty, in Scotland.

7. At Landguard fort, Capt. Law, an old and diſtinguiſhed officer. He ſerved under Gen. Wolfe, Monkton, and Townſhend, in America, and acted with reputation as aſſiſtant-engineer at Belleiſle and Martinico; at the memorable aſſault at Quebec he headed the gallant party of volunteers which attacked and repulſed General Montgomery; in General Carleton's diſpatch he is particularly and honourably mentioned. His ſocial qualities, gaiety, pleaſantry, and enlivening inoffenſive humour, endeared him to all. His zeal and exertions in the ſervice of his friends was ſingularly diſintereſted. His merit alone recommended him to Lord Cornwallis, who appointed him ſtorekeeper at Landguard fort, in the year 1795, where he lived univerſally beloved and eſteemed. His remains were interred with military honours, attended by the officers of the garriſon.

Aged 74, Mrs. Webb, widow, of Oakham, co. Rutland.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Thompſon, late of Stamford, co. Lincoln, wife of the Rev. J. G. T. of Grantham.

Aged 74, Henry Evans, eſq. of Cauldwell, near Burton-upon-Trent.

9. In Percy-ſtreet, Col. Alexander Macdonald, of the Royal Marines.

10. At Redcar, co. York, in her 6th year, Miſs Anne Dundas, ſecond daughter of the Hon. C. L. Dundas.

At Great Wigſton, co. Leiceſter, after a few hours illneſs, aged 81, Mr. Henry Branſon, formerly a reſpectable farmer and grazier there, but had for ſome years retired from buſineſs. To his wife, who ſurvives him, he was married 59 years.

11. Frederick Eldred, who cut his throat in the ſhop of Mr. Simms, hair-dreſſer in Hammond's-court, Jermyn-ſtreet, on Friday the 9th. Mr. S. ſtated, on the Coroner's inquiſition, that the deceaſed came into his ſhop in the afternoon, in a very confuſed ſtate, and deſired to be ſhaved; witneſs was about to obey his orders, when he deſired that his hair might firſt be cut, and he would then ſhave himſelf. He did ſo; after which the witneſs, who was buſy in the ſhop, heard the razor fall, and he perceived the deceaſed covered with blood. Aſſiſtance was inſtantly called for, and a young man who lodged in the houſe was knocked down by the deceaſed while in the act of ſtopping the blood from the wound. He, however, was overpowered, and taken to St. George's hoſpital in a coach, where he expired at 12 o'clock on Sunday. By the teſtimony of ſeveral witneſſes it was clearly proved, that the deceaſed had been for ſome time in a ſtate of delirium. He had lately got a comfortable ſituation at Fulham; but his conduct betraying ſtrong marks of inſanity, he was conveyed to the houſe of his father, who has been one of his Majeſty's pages ſince his acceſſion to the throne, and was in the ſame ſtation for ſome years previous to the death of George II. The deceaſed made his eſcape on Friday, over the leads of the Palace, and proceeded to the ſhop where the dreadful cataſtrophe took place. Under all the circumſtances, the Jury brought in a verdict of Lunacy.

Aged 13, in conſequence of eating too great a quantity of gooſeberries, ſome of which he had ſwallowed whole, Maſter Whimper, a pupil of the Rev. R. Ritſon, of Loweſtoft, Norfolk.

Drowned, while bathing near Chicheſter, aged 17, the ſon of Mr. Vine, an eminent grocer at Brighthelmſtone.—Alſo, in the river Thames, Benjamin Titcomb.

Mrs. Bridger, of River, near Petworth, co. Suſſex.

Mrs. Thackeray, wife of Joſeph T. eſq. of Granby-row, Manchester; a lady eminent for her piety, charity, and domeſtic habits. In the various duties of wife, mother, and friend, ſhe was inferior to none.

About four o'clock this afternoon, Jn. Sabine, eſq. major of the 1ſt regiment of Guards, and aid-du-camp to Gen. Wynyard, after having taken his morning-ride, returned to his lodgings at Walmer, near Deal, and inſtantly went into his apartment, took a loaded piſtol, and blew his brains out. No cauſe can be aſſigned for the raſh act. He was a brave officer, eſteemed by all around him, from the general to the private; and married the daughter of the late gallant Admiral Paiſley, by whom he had one ſon. His remains were attended to the grave by Gen. Wynyard, his aid-du-camp, and many officers, &c.

12. Found drowned in the river Lune, the Rev. Thomas Holden, rector of Halfall, near Ormſkirk. On the Coroner's Inqueſt it appeared that he had been in a deſponding way for ſome time, and it was ſuppoſed that in a deſperate ſtate he had thrown himſelf into the river.

At Portſoy, Mr. Patrick Copland, factor for the Earl of Findlater and Seafield.

At Paris, John-Charles *ci-devant* Duke De Fitzjames, born Nov. 26, 1743.

13. At Studley caſtle, co. Warwick, in his 78th year, Philip Lyttelton, eſq.

Thrown from his horſe, and killed on the ſpot, while taking his morning-ride at Aſton, co. Hereford, the Rev. C. Buller, leaving a wife and numerous family.

14. At Aberdeen, Charles Hay, eſq. of Cliſton pen, Jamaica.

By hanging herſelf, Miſs Ann Brown, a young perſon of reſpectability reſiding as companion to a lady who occupied apartments at the houſe of Mr. Clemſon,

Bell-

Bell-ſtreet, Paddington. Mr. C. had occaſion to go into the back-yard, when he found the privy-door faſtened. He waited ſome time, when he began to feel alarm, and a carpenter was ſent for to force the door. He perceived a ribband faſtened through two ſight-holes, which he cut, and heard ſomething fall. Mr. Turner, a neighbour, aſſiſted in forcing open the door, when they found the deceaſed lifeleſs. Mr. Turner conveyed her to a room in the houſe, and, after leaving her, Mr. C. ſearched her pockets, and found the keys of her bureau, which he opened, and found a letter, in the hand-writing of the deceaſed, folded up, and bearing this inſcription, "Let the world know." The inſide expreſſed the cauſe of the perpetration of this raſh act; which was, that a young man had forſaken her.

The wife of Mr. Skelton, a tea-dealer in Green-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, put a period to her exiſtence in a hay-field near Weybridge, in Surrey. She was on a viſit to the family of Mr. Bennett, near Weybridge. On the preceding morning, after partaking of a hearty breakfaſt, ſhe obſerved to the family that ſhe would take a ſhort walk, being of opinion it would do her good, and with unuſual earneſtneſs bid them "Good bye!" but returned ſhortly, and ſhaking them by the hands, ſaid, "God bleſs you! God bleſs you!" Expecting her return, the family waited with the utmoſt anxiety for the ſpace of two hours; but not returning, they ſent meſſengers after her. After a long ſearch, ſhe was found on the following morning ſitting upright in a ditch, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a pen-knife lying by her ſide, which ſhe generally carried in her pocket. A Coroner's Inqueſt was ſummoned, and the evidence adduced proved theſe facts, with the addition, that the whole of the day on which ſhe diſappeared was ſpent in a hay-field, where the hay-makers obſerved her walking backwards and forwards. The Jury returned a verdict of Lunacy. She was near 70 years old, and the mother of ſeveral children.

16. At Rocheſter, in Kent, aged 66, Mr. W. Cowper.

In her 35th year, the wife of the Rev. Robert Norris, of Tatterford, Norfolk.

17. At Whitehaven, aged 101, Wm. Welſh, well known in that neighbourhood, and within a diſtance of 30 miles from the town, as a tinker, in which occupation he had travelled the country till within a few weeks of his death.

At Leamington ſpa, in his 49th year, the Rev. Charles-Juſtinian Raynsford, rector of Hardwick, co. Northampton, and of Alford, co. Somerſet, and chaplain to the Duke of Kent. He was eldeſt ſon of Juſtinian R. eſq. of Brixworth, and LL.B. of Clare-hall, 1783.

18. On the Butts in Briſtol, between 11 and 12, as Mr. Gurner, of Clifton, was endeavouring to turn his chaiſe, as ſuppoſed, it ran down a ſlip into the quay, and Mr. G. and horſes were all drowned.

After a lingering illneſs, in the 75th year of his age, and 40th of his incumbency, the Rev. Francis-Michael Bacon, D.D. vicar of Wakefield. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1752, M.A. 1755, S.T.B. 1762, S.T.P. 1769.

19. In his 88th year, Thomas Daly, eſq. of Cloncha, co. Galway.

20. In Grafton-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of Philip Neill, eſq. barriſter.

21. Found drowned in the New River, Anne Bonney. It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Thorpe, a ſieve-maker in Spital-fields, who owned the body, that the deceaſed was diſcharged from his ſervice, as a houſekeeper, in June laſt, ſhe being in a conſtant ſtate of drunkenneſs. One of the witneſſes, a hair-dreſſer in Shoreditch, ſtated, that the deceaſed had informed him, while dreſſing her hair, that ſhe had choſen the New River for her bed. She was ſeen by one of the jurymen in Clerkenwell pariſh, very much inebriated, at 10 the preceding night.

23. Mr. Evan Barclay, brother to the late Rt. H. eſq. M.P. for Kincardineſhire.

In his 50th year, Rev. David Gibſon, M.A. 22 years afternoon-preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, ſeveral years curate of St. Magnus, London bridge, and chaplain to the Southwark Volunteers.

At Metheringham, in the prime of life, Miſs Snow, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

At his houſe in St. Stephen's, Norwich, aged 76, Auguſtin Noverre, eſq. brother of the celebrated writer and ballet-maſter, the celebrated Chevalier Noverre. He was a native of Switzerland, and invited to this country by Garrick, where he was conſidered the moſt finiſhed, elegant, and gentlemanly minuet-dancer that ever appeared; and quitted the ſtage nearly at the ſame time with his patron, for the private exerciſe of his profeſſion as a maſter. He was eſteemed by his pupils, among whom were moſt of the nobility of the kingdom, reſpected by his acquaintance, and beloved by his family and friends.

24. Drowned, about 7 this morning, while bathing in the Thames, near Batterſea, Mr. Robinſon, a clerk in the Stamp-office, ſon of Mr. R. of the Angel inn, Angel-ſtreet, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

In his 23d year, Mr. Charles Harwood, only ſon of John H. eſq. of Exning-hall, near Newmarket.

Mrs. Willett, wife of Mr. Field W. banker, of Brandon, and daughter of the late Fran. Eagle, eſq. of Wanford, Suffolk.

By ſhooting himſelf, in the hay-loft at the Marquis of Granby inn at Folkſtone, in

in Kent, William Slater, 26 years a private in the 11th Light Dragoons. In conſequence of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, Self-murder, he was buried in the highway, near the parſonage-barn.

At his lodgings in Great Portland-ſtreet, James Shaw, eſq.

In London-field, Hackney, aged 67, Mr. Thomas Mead.

25. At Wincheſter, aged 19 years, Miſs Ricketts, daughter of Edward R. eſq. and niece to the Counteſs of Northeſk.

At Hampton-upon-Thames, aged 88, Mrs. Bullock, relict of John B. eſq. late of the Ordnance-office in the Tower.

At Southill, co. Somerſet, Mrs. Strode, wife of Col. S. of the Loyal Bath Volunteers, and daughter of the late Sir Henry Parker, of Warwickſhire.

At his ſeat at Hoveton, Norfolk, in his 80th year, John Blofield, eſq. a deputy-lieutenant, and upwards of 40 years an acting-magiſtrate, for that county.

In his 79th year, John Plampin, eſq. of Chadacre-hall, Suffolk.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, in her 94th year, Mrs. Bratley.

At the manſe of Invereſk, in Scotland, in the 84th year of his age, and 58th of his miniſtry, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle, miniſter of that pariſh, and one of his Majeſty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland, in which he is ſucceeded by the Rev. Dr. Robert Muter.

At Peterhead, in Scotland, whither ſhe went for the recovery of her health, after ſeveral years ſevere and inexpreſſible affliction, Mrs. Campbell, of Fornighty. The cauſe of her bitter aggravation of misfortune and death aroſe from a broken heart, occaſioned by the fall of her darling ſon, Capt. Campbell, of the 37th Foot, in a duel, ſome time ago, on the iſland of St. Vincent.'

26. At Bury, Suffolk, in her 76th year, Mrs. Davers, a maiden lady, ſiſter of Sir Charles D. bart. and aunt to the preſent Earl of Briſtol.

At his houſe in London-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, Capt. John Stukely Somerſet, on the ſuperannuated liſt of the Royal Navy.

At Elſon, Capt. Sir Frederick Theſiger, of the Royal Navy, agent for priſoners of war at Portſmouth.

At Iſlington, in his 83th year, Robert Careleſs, eſq.

The ſon of Mr. Daniell, of the Borough of Southwark. While exerciſing a ſpirited horſe, the animal made a plunge, and the ſaddle at that moment turning, he fell, and fractured his ſkull ſo dreadfully that he expired in excruciating torture in the courſe of the evening.

At his reſidence in the Hay-market, Mr. Eccl. Lolli, an eminent muſical profeſſor.

After a very ſhort illneſs, in her 62d year, at the houſe of her ſon, the Rev. Canon Hume, in Saliſbury Cloſe, Lady Mary Hume, relict of Dr. John Hume, Biſhop of Saliſbury, who died in 1780. She was the ſixth and youngeſt daughter of George-Henry ſeventh Earl of Kinnoul, and aunt to the preſent Earl. The citizens of Saliſbury will not forget this lady's dancing a minuet with a party of her friends to the excellent organ in the cathedral.

Aged 3 years, Miſs Mary-Georgiana Bateman, youngeſt daughter of Hugh B. eſq. of Ham, co. Stafford.

27. Mrs. Wilſon, midwife, who was called upon to attend an *accouchement* in Hog-lane, Chatham; after being with the patient ſome little time, ſhe fell down in a chair, and inſtantly expired.

At Coldſtream, in Scotland, Henry Buchan, eſq. ſecond ſon of Col. B. of Kelloe.

28. At her ſeat at Richmond, the Hon. Mrs. Lowther, ſiſter to the late Earl of Lonſdale, the dowager Counteſs of Darlington, and the preſent Ducheſs of Bolton.

At Hampton, aged 18, Miſs Griffinhoofe.

This morning, about four o'clock, Mrs. Rowland, aged about 40, who kept a grocer's ſhop in South Audley-ſtreet, put a period to her exiſtence, by ſwallowing three tea-ſpoonfuls of red lead and afterwards thruſting a knife down her throat.

Miſs Eleanor Learmouth, eldeſt daughter of Mr. L. of Parliament-ſtreet.

Mr. Owen, builder of the bridewelhouſes at Sheffield. On his arrival at home, in the evening, from Buxton, feeling himſelf afflicted with a pain in his bowels, he took a glaſs of warm gin and water, which brought on an inflammation, and ſpeedily put an end to his life.

Rev. John Freeland, rector of Haſketon, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1790. After doing duty on Sunday the 25th, he was taken ill in the evening, at Dr. Syer's, with an inflammation in his bowels. On Tueſday he was removed to his own houſe at Melton, and Mrs. Freeland, whom he had left the Saturday before at Southwold, arrived; and his children were alſo ſent for. On Wedneſday he made his will; and, about half after five in the evening, died.

At Somers-town, Wm. Cunningham, eſq. merchant, late of Kingſton, Jamaica.

29. At Cheſter, in his 36th year, James Sinclair, eſq. barriſter, and brother to Robert S. eſq. recorder of York.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Tryphena Birch, widow of Mr. Lucas B. of Cornhill, and mother of the juſtly-celebrated Deputy.

Mr. Malkin, of Hackney.

At Dulwich, co. Surrey, Thomas Skittowe, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Auguſtin S. eſq. of Great Ayton, co. York.

At Dromore, in Ireland, aged 78, the Rev. John Williamſon.

30. In

30. In her 80th year, Mrs. Ayscough, of Leicester.

At Hull, aged 72, Mr. Andrew Dodgson, of Croft, in Berwick. His death was occasioned by a paralysis of the muscles of his tongue and throat, which took away the power of swallowing, so that he was literally starved to death, after having lived 14 days without swallowing either meat or drink.

31. Mrs. Warren, wife of Mr. W. tailor, of Arundel-street, Strand. Having watched an opportunity, when her servant and children were up-stairs, she bolted herself into the kitchen, and very nearly severed her head from her body with a razor. She has left four children, one of them very young.

Interred, this day, at St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street, aged 105, Mary Taylor, who had been 76 years a laundress in Clifford's inn.

Miss Louisa Perigal, eldest daughter of Mr. H. P. of Newington-place, Surrey.

At Heathfield park, Sussex, Miss Newbery, only daughter of Francis N. esq.

At Bodmin, co. Cornwall, Lieut. Wills, of the Royal Navy.

At Hull, George Robarts, esq. formerly of Beverley, in Yorkshire, and brother to Abraham R. esq. M. P. for Worcester.

Aged 40, without the least previous illness, Mr. Thomas Younge, an eminent draper, grocer, butter-factor, &c. at Watton, co. Norfolk.

Aged 86, the Rev. Mr. Walker, a Dissenting-minister at Walpole, co. Cambr.

At Sidmouth, Devon, in his 50th year, James Currie, M. D. F. R. S. a physician of considerable reputation at Liverpool, but who had lately become an inhabitant of Bath, on account of ill health, and who would have graced any place or society to which he belonged. He bore great pain and uneasiness, for several years, with calmness and resignation, and finished his course with affording an example of that patience and fortitude which so eminently distinguished his character through life. His medical abilities were confessedly very great. Persevering, ingenious, and penetrating, few circumstances escaped his observation; and his talent of applying to practice the facts which he had observed was seldom equalled. He was also a remarkable instance of the improvement which the cultivation of the moral duties produces upon the understanding. His judgment was not clouded by jealousy, or his view of the subject or case in question obscured by partiality, or darkened by prejudice. Equally ready to adopt the suggestions of others, as he was those of his own judgment, he never deviated from the point aimed at, because the whole of the path was not traced out by himself. Superior to such considerations, which never prevail in exalted minds, he rested his character on higher grounds, and the discerning part of mankind soon became sensible that such acquiescence, when it met his own unprejudiced ideas, was an honour to his character. Candour and benevolence were the guides of his conduct, and led him to esteem and reputation in the present world, softened his passage to the tomb, and, in his last moments, disarmed the dart of Death. Original, however, in his ideas, he was better suited to point out the way, than to follow the speculations of others; and what he advised obtained a kind of involuntary preference, which nothing but a consciousness of merit in the adviser could have secured. His counsels, though destitute of the recommendation of peremptory assertion, or lavish display of pretended success, which sometimes overpower, when they do not convince, carried with them the more powerful charms of sense, judgment, reflection, and acquaintance with the subject, and were accompanied with a most amiable and satisfactory manner of manifesting these admirable qualifications to the understandings of those with whom he conversed. Nor did pain and sickness, however embittering they were to the enjoyment of life, cloud his faculties, or disorder his temper. He resigned life with the same benevolent disposition of mind in which he had lived, and with undiminished powers of understanding. The faculties of his mind were not, however, confined to professional subjects. Well versed in elegant knowledge, he combined the pursuits of ornamental literature with those of the severer studies. Poetry, history, and other branches of knowledge that improve the understanding, and animate the mind to exert itself in every capacity, were held by him in high esteem, and were favourite objects of his attention. On these models, selected from the best authors, he formed his own style of writing, which was pure, elegant, and correct; and often adorned with passages which in beauty of language, and delicacy and propriety of sentiment, yield to none of which our country can boast. The lovers of science might wish his life to have been longer protracted, in which wish all the friends of the country, who knew him, would willingly join: but wiser Fate says no; and Reflection steps in and warns us, that "his warfare is accomplished;" and that we must not, from partial, or interested, or indeed any human considerations, presume to wish the prolongation of suffering to him who had so long and so eminently struggled with pain and misery—and, in the midst of these

theſe painful exertions, uniformly laboured for the benefit of mankind. While he was at Liverpool, he was particularly reſpected for the ſingular activity and courage which he diſplayed, ſome years ago, in ſtopping and curing a moſt contagious fever among the ſoldiery quartered in the town; and was *confidently reported*, and indeed acknowledged himſelf to be the author of an highly-celebrated letter to Mr. B. H. by *Jaſper Wilſon*. He was alſo the author of ſome approved medical treatiſes.

Sept. . . . At Llanrothal, co. Hereford, aged nearly 100, and in full poſſeſſion of all his faculties, the Rev. Martin Barry, 65 years vicar of that pariſh.

At his ſeat, Clerk-hill, co. Lancaſter, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, bart. ſo created Dec. 28, 1762.

Sept. 1. Aged 66, Mr. John Cartier, of the White Lion inn at Grantham.

At his houſe at Snodland, in Kent, aged upwards of 70, lamented by all who had been honoured with his acquaintance, or had ſhared his bounty, John May, eſq. He went to bed ſeemingly in good health the preceding night, and was found dead in the morning.

At the rectory-houſe at Radnage, Bucks, of which he had been rector 37 years, and aged 75, the Rev. Charles-William Tonyn, brother to the late Gen. T.

Rev. Chriſtopher Munnings, of Bilney-hall, Norfolk, and rector and patron of Bendley and Bilney, in the ſame county. He was of Caius college, Cambridge; B. A. 1747, M. A. 1751.

2. At Kentiſh-town, Thomas Bray, eſq. late of Percy-ſtreet, Rathbone-place.

In Great Portland-ſtreet, Edward Fitzgerald, eſq. of New park, co. Wexford.

At his houſe at Mottingham, in Kent, Robert Dynely, eſq.

3. At Diſeworth, co. Leiceſter, in conſequence of being ſtung by a waſp in a vein on the back of one of his hands the preceding day, Mr. Sperrey.

At Widford, Herts, of a bilious complaint, which interrupted him in the performance of his duty on the Sunday preceding, the Rev. Peter Aſhton Hamond, rector of Widford, and vicar of South Mimms, 1790, and chaplain to the Prince of Wales. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1766, M. A. 1790. Both the livings deſcend to his brother by entail from his uncle, who purchaſed them; and they are ſaid, in Bacon's *Liber Regis*, to be in the Crown, becauſe the Chancellor preſented to them while they were in the Wardſhip of his Court.

At Selkirk, in Scotland, in the 69th year of his age, and 34th of his miniſtry, Rev. Tho. Robertſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

4. Mrs. Farmer, wife of Samuel F. eſq. of Nonſuch park, Surrey.

At Burford bridge, Surrey, aged 18, Miſs Margaret Fairfax, daughter of Rear-admiral Sir William George F.

5. In the Downs, on-board the Lady Jane Dundas E. Indiaman, on his return from Bengal, on account of ill health, George Arbuthnot, eſq. late judge at Benares, and many years principal ſecretary to the Hon. E. North, governor of Ceylon.

6. Aged 22, Mrs. Gawthorn, wife of the Rev. James G. miniſter of the Independent meeting-houſe at Brookſide, and dau. of Mr. Prichard, bookſeller, Derby.

7. C. Colclough, eſq. of Beaconsfield, near Newark, and cornet in the Newark troop of Nottinghamſh. Yeomanry Cavalry.

8. At Friern Court farm, Peckham Rye, co. Surrey, Henry-Thomas Jones, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

In the Iſle of Wight, of a decline, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Francis M. of Apothecaries-hall, London, to whom ſhe had been married only a few weeks.

At Nottingham, aged 90, Mrs. Sarah Cheſlyn, the laſt remaining of ſix maiden ſiſters, daughters of the late Robert C. eſq. of Langley-hall, co. Leiceſter; at whoſe deceaſe, in 1750, they went to reſide in Nottingham. Her remains were interred in the family burying-place at Diſeworth, co. Leiceſter.

9. At his apartments in South-ſtreet, South Audley-ſtreet, of an apoplectic fit, in his 73d year, Hugh Frazer, eſq. He had been tutor to the eldeſt ſons of ſeveral diſtinguiſhed perſonages, with each of whom he reſided on the Continent during a conſiderable time; particularly the ſon of the late worthy and ingenious Dr. Roebuck, his early friend and patron; the late Lord Polworth, ſon of the accompliſhed Earl of Marchmont, one of the friends and executors of Pope; and Lord Clive, now Earl Powis, who individually evinced that cordial eſteem and reſpect for Mr. Frazer which an able and conſcientious diſcharge of the various duties of his ſituation ſo juſtly merited. At the hoſpitable manſion of Lord Marchmont he was always received as a welcome viſitor and gueſt; the letters of the late Lord Clive, who correſponded with Mr. F. prove how highly that nobleman appreciated his worth and talents: "Principibus placuiſſe viris non ultima laus eſt." He was, to conclude, a man of placid temper, and unaſſuming manners, of ſtrong and comprehenſive mind, and poſſeſſed an ample ſtore of valuable knowledge. His loſs will be long regretted by an extenſive circle of affectionate friends, yet by no one more ſincerely than the contributor of this ſhort and imperfect account.

10. At his reſidence, New cottage, on Bromley common, Kent, after a ſhort illneſs, J. Cripps, eſq.

11. At

11. At her father's, Mr. Thomas Miller, of Ilford, Eſſex, Mrs. Mary Winter, his eldeſt daughter, and wife of Mr. W. of Newington Butts, Surrey.

12. At Richmond, in his 42d year, James Thornton, eſq. formerly of the Royal Navy, but who had reſigned from the effects of the yellow fever and a liver complaint, acquired in the Weſt Indies.

In his 75th year, William Stiles, eſq. a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms.

At Mamhead-houſe, in her 73d year, Dorothy Counteſs of Liſburne, relict and ſecond wife of Wilmot Earl of Liſburne, in Ireland. She was eldeſt daughter of John Shafto, eſq. of Whitworth, co. Durham; married to his Lordſhip April 19, 1763, and had by him one ſon, John, and two daughters.

13. At Portſmouth, on his return from the Eaſt Indies, Charles Chaloner, eſq.

At his houſe in Glouceſter-place, New Road, Mary-la-Bonne, Philip Rogers Bearcroft, eſq. late commiſſary-general of accounts to the Leeward Iſlands, and one of the commiſſioners for inveſtigating the accounts of the army expenditure in the Weſt Indies.

In St. Giles's, Harry Dimſdale, better known as Emperor of Garrat, and King of Puddle-dock.

14. Suddenly, Mr. John Speed, farmer, of Cotteſmore, Rutland.

After a ſhort illneſs, in the 12th year of his age, Sir James Tilney Long, bart. ſon of the late Sir James Tilney, by his ſecond wife, Catherine Windſor, eldeſt ſiſter of the late Earl of Plymouth. The Tilney property, which devolves on the diſtant branches of the Long family, is ſaid to amount to 25,000l. per annum, and nearly 300,000l. in the funds.

16. At Derby, after a few days illneſs, aged 46, Mrs. Archdall, wife of Richard A. eſq. M. P. for Dundalk, Ireland.

17. Suddenly, aged 62, Mr. Duncan Cooper, of Gainſborough.

In his 23d year, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. William Underwood, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Richard U. cuſtos of the collegiate church of Hereford.

18. In her 20th year, Miſs Hoare, only daughter of Jonathan Hoare, eſq. of Stoke Newington, Middleſex.

19. Miſs Elizabeth Rymell, only ſiſter of Mrs. Sampſon, of Harley-ſtreet.

20. In Belfaſt, Ireland, in his 82d year, Edward Hunt, eſq. late major in the 39th Foot, and ſince captain of Invalids.

21. At Bath, Mrs. Power, wife of Col. P. of the 32d Foot.

22. In the Royal Arſenal at Woolwich, co. Kent, Mrs. Phipps, widow of Gen. P. of the Royal Engineers.

23. In St. Mary's ſquare, Glouceſter, advanced in age, Mrs. Smyth.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Auguſt 27, to September 24, 1805.

Chriſtened.			Buried.							
Males 772	1499		Males 609	1207	Between	2 and 5	160	50 and 60	103
Females 727			Females 598			5 and 10	59	60 and 70	70
Whereof have died under 2 years old 316						10 and 20	41	70 and 80	45
Peck Loaf 4s. 6d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 2d.						20 and 30	79	80 and 90	21
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d.½ per pound.						30 and 40	101	90 and 100	3
						40 and 50	106	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, September 22:

Fine 65s. to 70s.—Seconds 60s. to 65s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s.—Bran 8s. to 9s.

Return of Flour, September 9 to September 16, from the Cocket Office:

Total 14,857 Sacks. Average 69s. 7½d. 1d. lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 14, 46s. 2d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Sept. 18, 1805, is 52s. 8d.½ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, September 23:

Kent Bags	5l. 12s. to 6l. 10s.	Kent Pockets	6l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.
Suſſex Ditto	5l. 8s. to 5l. 16s.	Suſſex Ditto	6l. 10s. to 6l. 16s.
Eſſex Ditto	5l. 8s. to 5l. 16s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 21:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s. 0d. to 4l. 16s. 0d.	Average 3l. 17s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 14s. 0d. to 3l. 10s. 0d.	Average 3l. 2s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 16s. 0d. to 4l. 18s. 0d.	Average 4l. 7s. 0d.
Clover	5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Average 5l. 15s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 12s. 0d. to 3l. 10s. 0d.	Average 3l. 1s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, September 23. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beaſts 1800. Sheep and Lambs 12,600.	

COALS, Beſt, in the Pool, 44s. 0d. Delivered 60s. 0d. Sunderland, 42s. 6d. Delivered 59s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 2d.½ Clare Market 4s. 2d.½ Whitechapel 4s. 1d.½

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1805.

Days	Bank Stock.	3per Ct. Red.	3per Cent. Consols.	4per Ct. Consol.	5per Ct. Navy.	5per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout. S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5per Ct.	Impl. 3per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	178	58½	57⅞	76½	89¼	——	17	——	——	1 a 2d	1 a 2p	——	——	——	2½p	——	57⅛	19 10 0	Full Money
29	178	58½	58	76½	89¼	100	17	——	177	1 a 2d	2 a 3p	——	——	——	2½p	——	——	19 10 0	Full Money
30	——	58½	58⅛	76½	89¼	100¼	17	2⅛	——	1 a 2d	2 a 3p	62¼	58½	——	3½p	——	58½	19 10 0	Full Money
31	178½	58⅝	58¼	76⅝	89¼	——	17⅛	2⅛	——	1 a 2d	Par 1p	——	——	——	3 p	58½	——	19 10 0	Full Money
1	Sunday																		
2	holiday																		
3	180	59½	58⅛	76½	89½	101	——	——	——	1 a 2d	1p 1d	62¼	——	——	3⅛p	——	——	19 10 0	Full Money
4	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89½	shut	shut	2⅛	181	1 a 2d	Par 1p	——	——	——	3⅛p	shut	——	19 10 0	Full Money
5	shut	shut	58½	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	181	1 a 2d	Par 1p	——	58	——	3p	shut	——	19 13 0	Full Money
6	shut	shut	58⅜	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par 1p	——	58⅛	57¼	3p	shut	58	19 13 0	Full Money
7	shut	shut	58½	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	1 a 2p	——	shut	——	3p	shut	——	19 13 0	Full Money
8	Sunday																		
9	shut	shut	58	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	1 a 2p	63	shut	——	2⅛p	shut	58	19 13 0	Full Money
10	shut	shut	58	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	1 a 2p	——	shut	57⅞	2⅛p	shut	——	19 13 0	Full Money
11	shut	shut	58½	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	180½	1 a 2d	1 a 2p	——	shut	——	3p	shut	58	19 13 0	Full Money
12	shut	shut	58	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	181½	1 a 2d	1 a 2p	——	shut	——	2⅛p	shut	——	19 13 0	Full Money
13	shut	shut	58	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	1 a 2p	——	shut	57⅞	2⅛p	shut	57⅞	19 13 0	Full Money
14	shut	shut	58	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	1 a 2p	——	shut	——	3p	shut	——	19 13 0	Full Money
15	Sunday																		
16	shut	shut	58	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par 1p	——	shut	——	——	shut	——	19 13 0	Full Money
17	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89¼	shut	shut	shut	182½	1 a 2d	Par 1p	63	shut	——	——	shut	——	19 13 0	Full Money
18	shut	shut	58	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par 1p	——	shut	——	3p	shut	58	19 13 0	Full Money
19	180½	shut	58	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par 1p	——	shut	——	3p	shut	——	19 13 0	Full Money
20	180	shut	58⅛	shut	89¼	shut	shut	shut	181	1d	Par 1d	63	shut	——	3p	shut	58	19 13 0	Full Money
21	holiday																		
22	Sunday																		
23	holiday																		
24	180½	shut	58⅛	shut	89¼	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par 1d	——	shut	——	——	shut	——	19 13 0	Full Money
25	197	shut	58	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par 1d	62⅞	shut	——	3⅛p	shut	58⅛	19 13 0	Full Money
26	196	shut	58	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par 1d	——	shut	——	3⅛p	shut	58⅛	19 13 0	Full Money
27	——	shut	58⅛	shut	89¼	shut	shut	shut	181	1 a 2d	Par 1d	——	shut	——	3⅛p	shut	58	19 13 0	Full Money

[Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No 11, Holborn.